

UNIVERSITY
OF MICHIGAN

OCT 31 1952

FORESTRY
LIBRARY

JUNE 1952

AMERICAN

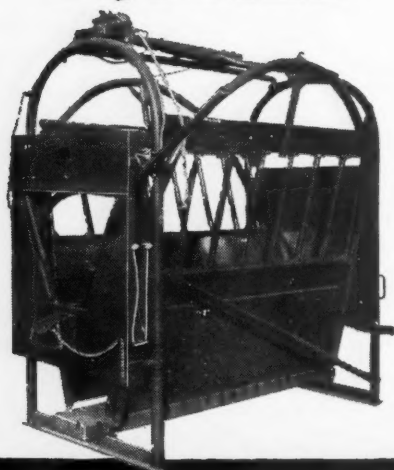
CATTLE PRODUCER

• THE CATTLEMAN'S BUSINESS MAGAZINE

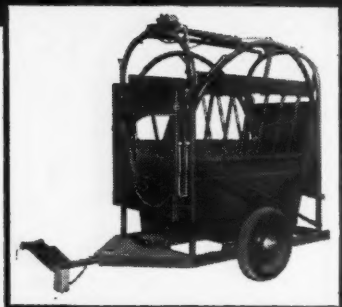
IN THIS ISSUE: • LIVESTOCK TAXES
OUR TERRITORIAL LANDS • SHIRT TAIL BILL
MEXICAN EXPORTS • CATTLEMEN'S MEETINGS

ANOTHER **TECO** PRODUCT

CATTLE SQUEEZE



The many exclusive features of the famous Teco Cattle Squeeze make it the most popular squeeze available. Patented dehorning gate (available separately) securely holds the head and animal for any operation . . . yet it swings open to allow the animal to leave through the front. Adjustable for height, it closes automatically. Rear stop gate is spring balanced . . . safe, easy to operate. Squeeze ratchet on top draws both sides together simultaneously . . . keeps animal on its feet. Locks automatically . . . releases instantly. Write for full particulars.



STONEY, INC.
Denver — Fort Worth
HALL & HARMAN EQUIP. CO.
Toppenish, Wash.

—Write FOR DETAILS & PRICES—

THOMPSON & GILL, Inc.

Madera, California

Please send full information on TECO:

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cattle Squeezes | <input type="checkbox"/> Calf Chutes |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pilers & Stackers | <input type="checkbox"/> Cattle Stocks |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Fertilizer Loaders | <input type="checkbox"/> Feed Wagon Beds |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Grain Elevators | <input type="checkbox"/> Stock Racks |

Name.....

Address.....

City.....State.....

Letters To THE EDITOR

FAIR TO GOOD—Conditions fair to good; better northwest-northeast, east, southeast. Rain has been spotted; southwest bad. Good calf crop, more rain needed. No contracts of fall calf delivery that I have heard of.—**O. W. Stroup**, Briscoe County, Tex.

VIRGINIA REPORT — We have an excess of rainfall this year after a severely dry summer last year. Our grass is looking good and lots of it. The cattle population in northern Virginia looks short for this year. People refused to stock their grass at what they thought high prices. Hope to send you more memberships shortly.—**Frank G. Eppes**, Loudoun County, Va.

(Mr. Eppes has previously sent in a number of memberships to the American National.)

WELCOME RAINS — We are having wonderful rain, with three inches of moisture in the past 24 hours. We have lots of grass and water for the summer.—**Jonce B. Eccles**, Natrona County, Wyo.

WET—It is very wet here and grass is doing fine. Should be a good year for range cattle.—**Wilbur L. Hohn**, Larimer County, Colo.

GOOD LOGIC—I wish that we could get more people interested in joining the association, mostly to get the numbers and voice that any body needs to get, this day and age. All who raise cattle like to get the protection . . . I have talked to several people who raise cattle that don't belong to any cattle association, which surprised me because I thought that most cattle raisers belong to some locals. I wish we could get more of them in.

We have had two good snows in the last month which we needed badly; one was 18 inches, fell in the morning and went off mostly that day (which didn't get much below freezing); the other was around 8 inches, which went off the next day. — **Walter E. Witcher**, Teller County, Colo.

TEXAS MOISTURE MAP—The best information we are able to get shows that there are good spots in Texas as well as drouth in others. It has rained here (San Angelo) some during the past week; spotted of course but it is the general concensus that the drouth is still not broken in west Texas. Central Texas, around Austin, Georgetown, San Antonio, etc., is in excellent shape. It seems that San Angelo is now just about on the edge; east of here and southeast to San Antonio they have received good rains the past 30 days but south to Del Rio, north and west it is still very, very dry. Spotted rains this week (late May) as far as 200 miles west of here will help, but this country in general is still dry and most of the ranchers are still

feeding just as though it were in the dead of winter.

The Water Resources Development Corp. of Denver has had its instruments in operation in central Texas for some three or four months. The people of Bell County, after receiving several excessive downpours, asked the corporation to call off its dogs, as they were getting too much rain. The rainmakers have been active in this part of the state the past 30 days and some think that it was through their efforts that we received the moisture this week. Anyway, it was welcome.—**J. R. Hewitt**, Tom Green County, Tex.

F & M CHECK SUGGESTED—I enjoy each copy (of the PRODUCER). Since the outbreak of hoof-and-mouth disease in Canada, the cattlemen in states bordering Canada have to be on the watch here now more than ever. It seems to me that a check on all herds in states bordering Canada should be made if possible . . . Posting guards at the borders, of course, is O. K., but will this be enough? Since the government spends money on T.B. and Bang's tests, a check on hoof-and-mouth now might save future expense and save valuable cattle later. Best wishes to all cattlemen and to a good magazine.—**Walter A. Fjeldahl**, Ward County, N. D.

IN THIS ISSUE

Mex. Exports	26	Colo. Meeting	18
Anthrax	8	Wash. Meeting	20
Possessions	12	Assn. Notes	21
Editorials	7	Wash. Notes	25
Kansas Visit	11	Markets	24
Constant Price	27	Range Sales	4
Capital Gains	28	Sales, Breed	34
Shirt Tail Bill	9	Ladies' Page	30
Price Control	22	Obituaries	36
Range Fund	29	Personals	37
Lookout	5	Personals	37
Ore. Meeting	14	Letters	2
Mont. Meeting	14	Neckyoke	26
N.W.Okla.Meet	16		

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

(Published monthly at 515 Cooper Building, Denver, Colorado, by American National Live Stock Association Publishing Company. Entered as second-class matter June 11, 1919, at Post Office, Denver, under Act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special postage provided for in Section 1103. Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on September 21, 1921. Subscription price: U. S., \$2 a year; Canada and foreign, \$2.50.)

515 COOPER BUILDING, DENVER 2, COLO.

F. E. MOLLIN.....Managing Editor
DAVID O. APFLETON.....Editor
RADFORD HALL.....Business Manager

Officers of the American National Cattlemen's Association:

President—Sam C. Hyatt, Hyattville, Wyo.
First Vice-President—Jay Taylor, Amarillo, Tex.
Second Vice-Presidents—Louie Horrel, Globe, Ariz.; Robert Lister, Paulina, Ore.; Frank Fehling, Nathrop, Colo.; John Hanson, Bowman, N. D.; Sylvan Friedman, Natchez, La.
Executive Secretary—F. E. Mollin, Denver, Colo.
Assistant Executive Secretary—Radford Hall, Denver, Colo.
Traffic Manager—Charles E. Blaine, Phoenix, Ariz.
Assistant Traffic Manager—Calvin L. Blaine, Phoenix, Ariz.

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER



FRANKLIN

Double Service to Stockmen

YOU get TWO forms of value in Franklin Protective Products. First the intrinsic value of the products themselves. Each item that carries the Franklin label is of proven effectiveness for its intended purpose. And each item is economically priced.

The second form of value in which Franklin products excell is that of accessibility. In controlling disease, promptness is often vital to the prevention of losses. Well stocked Franklin dealers throughout the West enable livestock owners to get what they need just when they need it.

So Franklin serves the interests of stockmen two ways—by making quality products, and by putting this dependable protection within convenient reach of those who need it.

COMPLETE BLACKLEG PROTECTION

is provided in a single dose of

FRANKLIN CLOSTRIDIUM CHAUVEI-SEPTICUS BACTERIN

Combines a full dose for Blackleg with a full dose for Malignant Edema.

The Outstanding Leader In This Field!

The Franklin laboratory in Amarillo recently produced its hundred millionth dose of bacterin for Blackleg immunity.

Use FRANKLIN and be SURE!

O. M. Franklin Serum Co.

DENVER KANSAS CITY WICHITA AMARILLO FT. WORTH MARFA EL PASO
ALLIANCE SALT LAKE CITY LOS ANGELES PORTLAND BILLINGS CALGARY

Local Drug Store Dealers.

Pink Eye Powder SIMPLIFIES TREATMENT

Blow powder into the eye. Secretions in the eye make a sticky solution that stays put, giving quick relief.

1 Oz. Puffer Tube
\$1.00

Destroy eggs as well as worms with
FRANKLIN SCREW WORM KILLERS
1038 (liquid)
EQ335 (smear)

Shipping Fever

deserves special attention. Best known protection is

FRANKLIN CORYNEBACTERIUM-PASTEURILLA BACTERIN

A dose now followed by a booster dose before weaning or shipping gives strong protection.

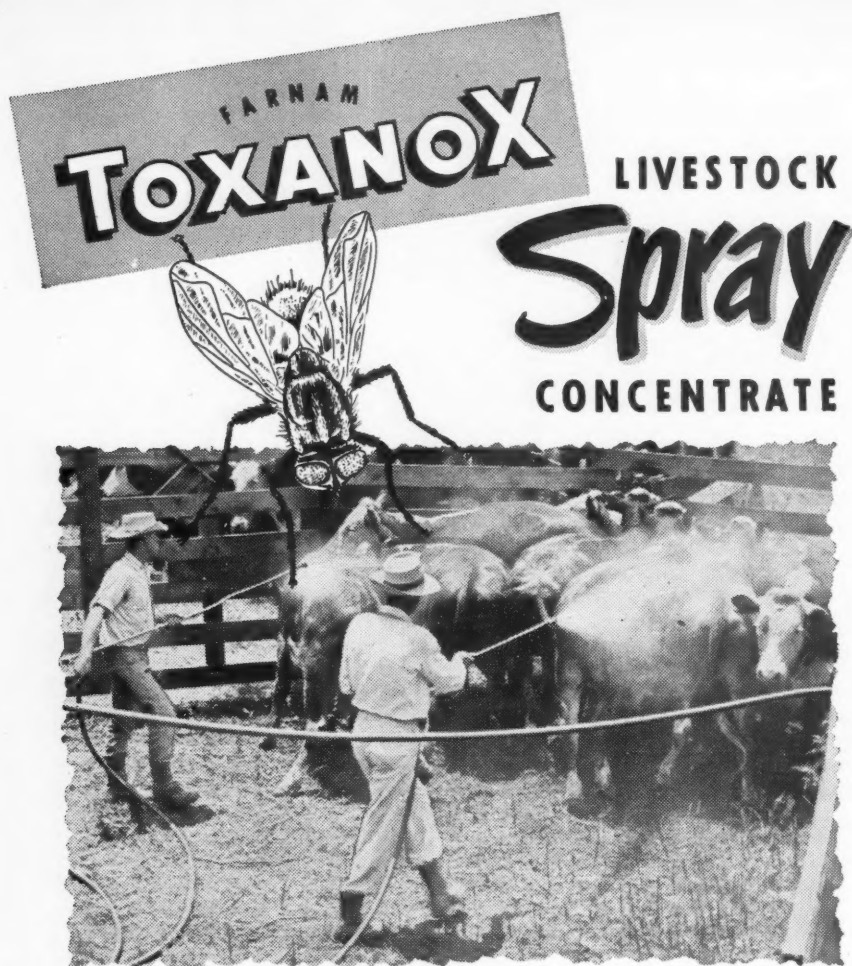
FRANKLIN Products

ARE EASY TO BUY

In nearly every town where livestock are important you are quite sure to find a FRANKLIN Dealer — usually the leading drug store. Write for free catalog and name of nearest dealer.



Typical Veterinary Supplies
Dept. of Franklin Dealer



Gets Results!

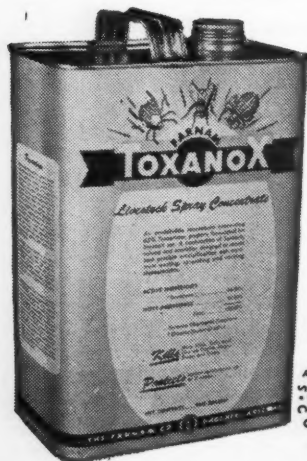
KILLS HORN FLIES . . . TICKS (*Lone Star, Gulf Coast, Winter and Fever Ticks*) . . . LICE (*Short Nosed, Long Nosed and Tail Lice*) . . . On Cattle, Horses, Hogs, Sheep and Goats! Also a residual surface spray!

PROTECTS your animals against re-infestation up to 3 weeks!

At Low Cost!

MIXES with water at economical dilutions . . . 1 to 150 up to 1 to 600. Assures *better* results at *lower* cost. Gives you positive kill *plus* long lasting residual toxicity.

AN Emulsifiable TOXAPHENE CONCENTRATE PROPERLY Formulated FOR LIVESTOCK



Contains the right combination of toxicant, solvent and emulsifier for best results. Mixes easier, emulsifies better and disperses properly in spray solution. Dollar for dollar it gives you a better kill of lice and ticks, as well as flies.

AT YOUR DEALER—If he doesn't Stock it, he can quickly get it for you, from —



LABORATORIES—ST. LOUIS, MO.

The FARNAM Company

Phoenix Arizona

RANGE SALES

SOME STRENGTH was noted in current delivery prices for light yearling steers and heifers for grazing purposes in the Denver territory. A considerable volume of stock cattle moved through the Denver terminal from Texas and New Mexico into summer pasture areas of Colorado, Nebraska, South Dakota and Wyoming. Bulk of current sales were from Texas, with a moderate number from Kansas, Colorado and Wyoming. Loadlots of good and choice 450- to 650-pound yearling and short yearling steers sold from \$33 to \$35.50, a few loads 500- to 550-pound short yearlings in Texas and eastern Colorado \$36 to \$37. Choice 430- to 550-pound short yearling heifers in Texas and Colorado brought \$31.75 to \$32.75, latter price for 500-pound weights in eastern Colorado. No sales reported on weighty feeder steers.

Very little activity was noted from Spokane in future contracting. Feed on the higher ranges of Idaho, Montana and adjacent states was good and growers showed little inclination to sell at current bids. One lot of mixed yearlings was reported to have been contracted at \$170 straight across.

Contracting continued very slow in Texas. Good rains received in most sections of the state, but the southwestern portion still needs a lot of moisture. The Panhandle area reported a few contracts on steer calves at \$33 to \$35 and yearling steers at \$30 to \$31 for October delivery. In west Texas, current delivery included a few strings of steer yearlings at \$33 to \$35, heifers at \$33 down, heavy steer calves at \$35 to \$38.

Moderate expansion in trading on grass cattle for immediate and near term delivery was noted in California, although no extensive activity developed. A moderate number of grass steers throughout the San Joaquin Valley sold for immediate and near term delivery at \$29, mainly to go to feedlots for short finishing periods, and were generally steers averaging around 800 to 1,050 pounds. A couple strings outstanding steers scaling 1,200 pounds sold as high as \$29.50 in Oakdale area. Around 200 head choice 650-pound heifers in the Visalia area sold on a stocker account at \$30. A 275-head string of choice 1,060-pound fed steers in the southern end of the San Joaquin Valley sold for delivery in next week or so at \$32.10; also around three loads commercial Brahman steers at \$29.50.

Contracting for future delivery again reported very slow in the Montana area with high asking prices a retarding factor in the trade. In the Billings area a load of choice 502-pound yearling stock heifers sold for immediate delivery at \$32. A hundred mixed Hereford calves were contracted in the Bynum area at 29 cents for the heifers and 31 cents for the steers, fall delivery.

T

GROSS I

RISING

BEEF P

A FAIR

STOCKS

THE WH

FATS A

FARM W

FARM I

PORTAL

TRUCK

June, 1

The Lookout

GROSS INCOME in agriculture may be leveling off this year as lower average prices tend to offset increased output, says the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. But production costs have continued to rise, though at a slower rate than last year. Decline in net income from the \$14.9 billion realized last year is not likely to exceed a half billion dollars.

RISING EXPENDITURES for defense and a continued high level of business spending for investment indicate record economic activity. Employment, wage rates and incomes probably will continue to rise gradually and domestic demand for farm products in general will be maintained at a high level. Exports of farm products will be smaller this year than in 1951.

BEEF PRODUCTION in the remaining months of 1952 will exceed a year earlier, lamb and mutton will show a small gain, and pork output is expected to drop below a year earlier. Meat production as a whole should remain above last year.

A FAIRLY TIGHT FEED SUPPLY is indicated for the coming 1952-53 feeding season. Prospective supply per animal unit is about the same as in 1951-52 but moderately smaller than during 1948-50. Feed grain production (as of March) is estimated at 121 million tons, 6 per cent more than last year, but an expected smaller carry-over would more than offset this.

STOCKS OF CORN, oats and barley on April 1 totaled about 55 million tons, 16 per cent smaller than on that date last year. Disappearance of corn during January, February and March was the heaviest in recent years, reflecting heavy feeding of high moisture corn. Stocks of corn in all positions April 1 were 17 per cent smaller than a year earlier and the smallest since 1948. April 1 stocks of oats and barley also were smaller than a year earlier.

THE WHEAT CROP in prospect this year will be third largest in the U. S. history if growing conditions until harvest are about average. Total crop may be about 1,254 million bushels. With the carryover on July 1, 1952, expected to total 270 million bushels, and imports of feeding quality wheat from Canada, possibly 40 million bushels, the total supply for 1952-53 would be about 1,564 million bushels. This would be the largest supply in our history except for the 1,600 million bushels in 1942 and 1943.

FATS AND OILS continued to decline in April when they averaged about 50 per cent of the 1947-49 level. Large supplies are expected in 1952-53. Stocks of edible fats and oils on Oct. 1, 1952, may be 50 per cent above a year earlier.

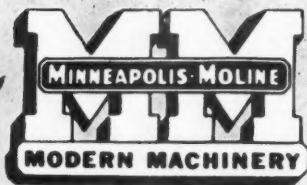
FARM WORKERS will be fewer than in 1951 and shortages are probable in local areas. But in general there will be an adequate supply. Farm wage rates will average 5 to 10 per cent higher.

FARM MACHINERY outlook is fairly hopeful, with production running at 80 to 85 per cent of estimated requirements.

PORTABLE IRRIGATION SUPPLIES should be more favorable. Pesticides production is expanding but delay in buying or serious infestation could bring trouble. Fertilizer production is increased from last year but not quite enough to meet estimated demands. Delay may mean difficulty in getting supplies.

TRUCKS, TIRES, FUELS and other supplies situation is seen as very good.

Now



GIVES THE FARMER A NEW
BALE-TRIP mechanism unlike all others



Haying becomes a fast, sure,
dependable MM Bale-O-Matic.

Only the Bale-O-Matic

OFFERS THESE BIG ADVANTAGES

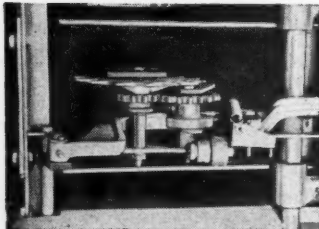
Every bale the same size • No double tripping • Wire-tied bales that can't come loose • Square-cornered bales easier to store, easier to handle, easier to feed • Faster harvest, better hay.

It's the progressive farmer who preserves the food value of his hay, saves valuable storage space, makes hay easier to handle, saves time and manpower by harvesting his hay the modern way with the MM Bale-O-Matic.

THE BALE-O-MATIC effortlessly lifts hay from the windrow or swath, slices it into uniform layers, and ties it with two strands of steel wire while the bale is still under compression. *No wire falls into the bale or field.*

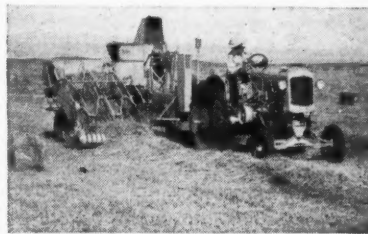
THE BALE-O-MATIC has a pick-up mechanism which operates equally well in green or cured hay or straw, handles light, uneven, or extra heavy windrows and swaths. The new Uni-Matic Power raises and lowers pick-up mechanism "on-the-go" over ridges and ditches.

THE BALE-O-MATIC can be used as stationary baler just as it is. The sturdy, quality MM construction assures you of trouble-free service and minimum maintenance.

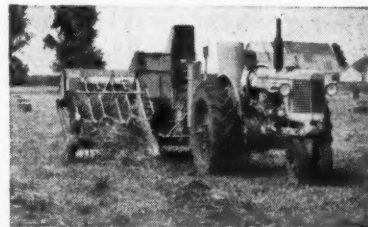


On the left, the new MM Bale Trip mechanism that insures against double tripping, gives the farmer positive assurance that every bale will be the same size, just as he sets the automatic metering wheel.

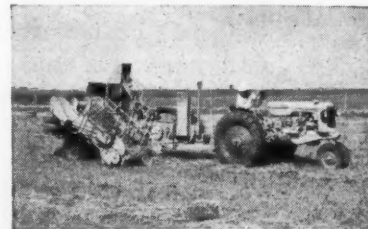
On the right, the famous MM tying mechanism that produces non-slip knots which can't come loose. Here's the "heart" of the Bale-O-Matic that cuts job time, speeds production—ties bales while under compression.



Note the clean field behind the MM Bale-O-Matic. Efficient MM pickup conveyor gets all the hay.



This easy-to-pull MM Bale-O-Matic is a rugged machine built to stand the hard knocks of year-after-year haying operations.



All bales are the same size when handled by the MM Bale-O-Matic. Bales may be 30, 35, 40, or 45 inches.



Quality Control IN MM FACTORIES ASSURES DEPENDABLE PERFORMANCE IN THE FIELD!

MINNEAPOLIS-MOLINE
MINNEAPOLIS 1, MINNESOTA

Forestry

SD
1
A47
VOL 34 5
1952/1

AME

Ran

THER past confusion not available provement readers forests that for Service per cent cepts to ment w came k was illeg had no diversion go direct the ind to keep

Final amendm omnibus Congress which p fees co per mo per hea appropri be avail improv came la 1951 en 000 wa provisio actually would l or mor followin 1952 ap consid mittee tions a sion s dollar of that from s match other appropri matchi

Man, lated a the Fo that th sponsib fiscal y present no mo proven gested for thi is not of th in sou Grange

June, 1952

Range Work Fund

THERE has been during the past several months a lot of confusion as to why funds were not available for forest range improvement work. Most of our readers interested in the national forests are familiar with the fact that for many years the Forest Service by regulation set aside 20 per cent of the forest grazing receipts to spend for range improvement work. When it finally became known that this procedure was illegal, that the Forest Service had no authority to make such diversion from funds that should go directly into the U.S. Treasury, the industry sought other means to keep the range work going.

Finally, two years ago, an amendment was secured to the omnibus forest bill (H.R. 5839 by Congressman Granger of Utah) which provided that of the grazing fees collected, 10 cents per head per month on cattle and 2 cents per head per month on sheep when appropriated by Congress should be available each year for range improvement work. This bill became law in April, 1950. In fiscal 1951 ending June 30, 1951, \$700,000 was appropriated under this provision, although the amount actually available under the law would have been some 5 per cent or more above that amount. The following year when the fiscal 1952 appropriation bill was under consideration, the House subcommittee on agricultural appropriations attached a matching provision specifying that for every dollar used of this fund, one-third of that amount should be available from some non-federal source to match the federal contribution. In other words, with the \$700,000 appropriation it would require a matching fund of \$233,000 plus.

Many rumors have been circulated about the country, some by the Forest Service itself, claiming that the American National was responsible for the fact that during fiscal year 1952, up to almost the present time, there was practically no money available for range improvement work. It was even suggested that we were responsible for this matching provision. There is not a word of truth to any of these rumors. We believe in sound fiscal policy, and the Granger Act requiring that the

amount provided for range improvement work shall be available when appropriated by Congress is sound government. The matching provision is the brain child of the House subcommittee. There are some stockmen who think it is O.K. and would be glad to have the increased amounts available for range improvement work that would thus be provided. But—there are many stockmen who do not want any such requirement to every one who does. The very fact that of the money appropriated for fiscal 1952 with the matching provision included practically nothing has been spent in the months since the money was available is proof that the matching provision is unworkable.

Unfortunately, in the process of getting rid of the matching provision, it now appears that we may stand to lose an appropriation for fiscal 1953. The House subcommittee on agricultural appropriations has taken advantage of the fact that most of the current year's appropriation is still on hand to make a hard bargain—that the matching provision would be removed from the current appropriation at the expense of no new appropriation for next year. The writer ventures to suggest that even costly as is this deal (to which we certainly were not a party) it is worth getting rid of the matching provision which otherwise would have been saddled upon us forever.

There is still some slight hope that the Senate may restore part or all of the appropriation for 1953.

As we see it, those stockmen who favor the matching provision are not now, in the event of the final striking out of that provision as seems likely, prevented from spending such additional amounts for range improvement work on their own allotments as they may agree upon with the Forest Service. Many stockmen, however, feel that any requirement as to a matching provision would, in effect, require them to match their own money and they rebel against the principle of the thing. If our national forests were only located in some foreign country, there probably would be no difficulty at all in getting Congress to appropriate millions of dollars to be spent on them, but unfortunately they belong to the United States of America. When we come to appropriating for our own purposes, that seems to be something else under the present rule of thumb.

Sheer Meddling

THE OPS is seeking to compel the North Dakota Stockmen's Association to roll back its brand inspection fees from 15 to 12 cents a head—and to collect damages of \$17,604.

The association and the state's livestock sanitary board have answered in U. S. district court that inspection is a police function of the state and the OPS has no right to interfere; that the inspection is a non-competitive operation planned solely for the purpose of performing a state governmental function.

The 3-cent hike in fees is paid by the shipper. It cannot be passed on to the consumer. But even if it could, its effect on the meat bill of the consumer would be only a trifling 5 or 10 cents a year.

If it were not for the considerable amount involved in the damages, which in event of an adverse decision would be a severe blow to the association's assets, this action would be but a farce and a nuisance.

We commend the North Dakota cattlemen for their stand against this OPS action.

JUST WAITING



New Information Director



Lyle Liggett, newly appointed director of information for the American National.

In mid-May American National President Sam C. Hyatt and O. W. Lynam, chairman of the association's public relations committee, announced the appointment of Lyle Liggett as director of information. He assumed his new duties on June 1 in the Denver office to help with the organization's many activities, particularly in expansion of its information program to its membership, the press, radio and general public.

Mr. Liggett is a well known Colorado newspaper and radio man; he is a native of Fort Collins, Colo., studied agricultural economics there at Colorado A&M College and is a graduate of Denver University. He has been associated with the Record Stockman and Western Magazine in Denver as photographer and feature writer, and is a World War II veteran. For the past four years he has served as public relations specialist with the University of Denver.

Shipping Purebreds

Purebred cattlemen will be interested in the following letter from Traffic Manager Chas. E. Blaine about shipping a single bull or two:

C23769—LESS CARLOAD SHIPMENTS OF REGISTERED LIVESTOCK CHIEFLY VALUABLE FOR BREEDING PURPOSES

It is our belief that the membership at large of the various livestock organizations should be advised of a situation which we believe is of the utmost importance. In auditing freight bills for the various livestock shippers we are frequently called upon to check charges on less-carload shipments of registered livestock chiefly valuable for breeding purposes. To illustrate the situation, we will direct attention to a practical case which we have recently handled.

The Milky Way Hereford Ranch of Phoenix shipped one Hereford bull from Phoenix to Galax, Va., on Aug. 28, 1950. In making the shipment the shipper ordered a car in which to load the one animal. However, the shipper did not indicate to the carrier that he desired that the animal move under less-carload rates. As a result the carrier applied carload freight rates for the move-

ment of the one animal and such charges exceeded the less-carload charges by approximately \$250. Overcharge claim was presented to the carriers, but it has been repeatedly declined on the grounds that the shipper failed to indicate that he did not desire carload service for the one animal.

We have repeatedly directed the attention of the traffic officials of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway, the Southern Pacific and the Union Pacific to the fact that less-carload shipments of livestock are not handled in the same manner as ordinary dead freight, as it is impossible for a shipper of high-valued registered breeding livestock to tender the animals to the carrier for transportation at the freight depot in the same manner that a shipper would tender ordinary dead freight for transportation.

We observe numerous cases where shippers have ordered a car for transportation of one or two head of registered livestock on which the carriers have applied less-carload charges and on which the shipper did not indicate on the livestock contract that the exclusive use of the car was not requested.

In view of the recent ruling of the traffic officials of the Santa Fe, S. P. and U. P., it is our belief that numerous less-carload shippers of registered livestock are being placed in jeopardy as they will be called upon at some later date to pay substantially higher carload charges for the movement of a less-carload shipment due to the fact that they failed to indicate that they desired less-carload rates applied on the shipment.

Therefore, we believe that all shippers of registered livestock in less-carload lots should be cautioned to observe the following procedure in making such shipments in order to assure assessment of proper rates:

1. Order car in writing and specify on car order that less-carload shipment is involved.
2. Place notation on livestock contract that "exclusive use of the car is not requested" and that shipment is "less-carload shipment."

While we do not agree with the ruling of the carriers, we have exhausted all informal avenues for collection of the overcharge claim which we filed for the Milky Way Hereford Ranch.

We know of numerous cases where shippers have ordered cars for a less-carload movement of registered livestock and have not indicated on the livestock contract or car order that the exclusive use of the car is not requested. In such cases, based upon the ruling of the Santa Fe, S.P., and U.P., such shipments are undercharged and the substantially higher carload charges should have been applied thereon in lieu of the less-carload charges, which were applied.

BUSHEL MAY BE BANISHED

If the National Conference on Weights and Measures, which met at Washington for the 37th time last month, has its way—you won't be able to hide your light under a bushel any more (if so inclined). The group has recommended that each state adopt legislation making the pound or hundredweight a legal substitute for the bushel in all commodity trading. The bushel, it is claimed, is of no value except as a measure of volume.

Action on Anthrax

Two states—Kansas and Florida—have taken steps to combat anthrax outbreaks.

In Kansas, a state-wide quarantine has gone on all cattle that have been vaccinated for the ailment, whether the sickness has occurred or not, and to herds where anthrax has broken out but no vaccination applied; counties involved are Franklin, Miami, John and Douglas. The quarantine ruling does not apply to cattle treated with anti-anthrax serum. A. G. Pickett, secretary of the Kansas Stockmen's Association and state livestock sanitation commissioner, has cautioned: "In no case should animals be vaccinated at this time unless a laboratory diagnosis confirms the disease is in the herd."

Florida Requires Sterilization

In Florida, the state agriculture department has put into effect (May 22) a new regulation requiring sterilization of bonemeal used in animal feeds. This regulation, designed to curb anthrax, has the full force of state law, and is the outcome of several weeks of study by a committee of technicians familiar with the disease and with the cooperation of representatives of the feed industry.

Canada has banned the import of fertilizers, bonemeal and feedstuffs as a result of discovery of anthrax in the United States.

Contemplated Action

A statement from the Bureau of Animal Industry only indicates a forthcoming prohibition against the importation of raw bonemeal, green bonemeal and bones for use in animal feeds, except if such products are going to an establishment equipped further to process the materials under the bureau's supervision. The regulation as presently contemplated would not cover steamed bonemeal, special steamed bonemeal or dicalcium phosphate, which the bureau believes to be free from contamination.

Effective Restrictions Needed

The Bureau of Animal Industry said in its announcement that it was "contemplating issuance of regulations which would restrict the importation."

This is certainly far from the positive action that the severity of the anthrax outbreak would seem to call for. There is no question that raw bonemeal from abroad is responsible for some of the outbreaks. The bureau itself has been able to confirm this finding, it says, in one instance.

And even though, as the bureau points out, anthrax cannot be entirely controlled by giving attention only to one segment of the problem, that of restricting imported bonemeal, at least such a restriction, if quickly and positively thrown up, would stop the foreign sources from creating new infections.

We are glad to learn as we go to press that the contemplated restriction against bonemeal and bones has been approved and will be effective about July 10.

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

ax

orida—
ax out-

quarantine
ve been
her the
and to
out but
nvolved
 Douglas.
pply to
serum.
Kansas
ce live-
as cau-
nals be
labora-
se is in

ure de-
ay 22)
ization
s. This
ax, has
is the
udy by
ar with
tion of
try.
of fer-
as a
in the

f Ani-
forth-
porta-
ne meal
except
estab-
ess the
vision.
plated
l, spe-
phos-
to be

y said
"con-
which

positive
thrax
There
from
of the
been
ys, in

points
con-
o one
strict-
uch a
tively
oreign
ons.

go to
fiction
been
about

UCER



SHIRT TAIL BILL'S RANGE BOOK

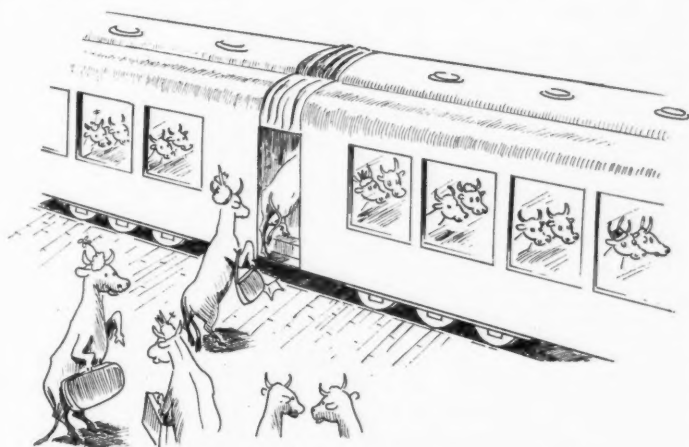
(IN THREE PARTS — PART 3)

(Copyright 1952)

BY FLOYD D. LARSON, PICTURES BY J. A. SINGLEY

Sixth Chat—Plants Are Factories and Warehouses

HAVE you ever heard of "the most important formula in the world"? That is what scientists call the formula explaining the way a plant takes water, carbon dioxide and sunlight and converts these into food. For the energy in this trapped sunlight is the original source of most of the energy at work in the world today—even that in coal and oil which comes from far below the earth's present surface. This is also the formula which produced the meat or wool that goes crowding into the railroad cars when your buyer hands you a check on sales day.



Do you know the formula that produces this?

Plants not only produce food—they store it as well. So they are both factories and warehouses. It is good to learn a few simple things about the factory, the warehouse and the product manufactured.

The plant factory is entirely above ground. It is the green coloring matter in the plants which does the manufacturing, so only the green parts can be considered the factory. This means that the factory is located in the leaves and the green parts of the stems. The warehouse where food storage occurs may be in any part of the plant either above or below ground. The warehouse then has both upper stories and basement and has elevators which move the stored food sometimes upstairs and sometimes down. Of course, annual plants have no basement warehouse because they have only a very small root system. Each kind of plant has its own schedule as to when it moves plant food from upstairs to the basement and back up again. This schedule serves the needs of the plant very well, but unfortunately it does not always fit in with our grazing plans so well. Since we can't change the schedule, we have to learn to fit in with it as best we can.

You can't tell by looking at the outside of a man-made warehouse whether it is full or empty, and a plant warehouse isn't different. A plant has a deceptive way of often moving large amounts of stored food from the above-ground parts to the roots in a very short time. When this happens, the forage qualities of that particular plant are greatly diminished because grazing animals can harvest only the

parts above ground. It is deceptive to the eye, however, because the crop itself may look even bigger and better than it did before the transfer of food was made.

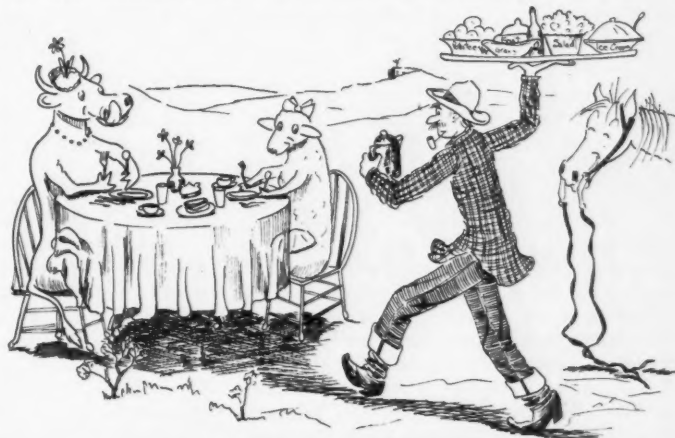
Of course food stored in the plant roots isn't lost to us because it is used by the plant at the beginning of the next growing season to build quickly a new factory above ground so more food can be manufactured.

It is worth our while to follow through this schedule of food production and storage in the plant and then we'll see how best to apply the information to our own interests. At the beginning of the growing season a long-lived plant with an established root system draws heavily from food reserves stored in the roots. This food is used to form new leaves and stems above ground and thus enlarge the factory space for production of more food. This production begins as soon as the plant gets green. The newly produced food is temporarily stored in the leaves and stems for supplying the heavy demand of growing parts. This drawing of food from the roots plus creation of new food above ground makes young forage a highly concentrated feed. In fact, young grass just past the "washy" stage is almost equal to grain in fattening qualities.

The great aim of every living thing is to produce more of its own kind. Every plant strives to produce seed. Almost all of the reserve of food supply in the roots is thrown into this effort. Consequently just at the blooming stage or the "dough" stage there is a greater concentration of food reserves in the above-ground parts than at any other time. That is why this stage is the ideal time to cut a hay crop. Immediately after the seed has been produced the plant begins to wind up activities for the year. The reserves of food previously stored in the leaves and stems are now quickly moved to the roots for over-winter storage. That's why a delay of two weeks in time of cutting hay may mean the difference between good hay and just straw.

If there is some moisture, the plants green up again in the fall. The purpose of this is to manufacture a little more food for storage over winter so that a good reserve will be available for the growing season next year.

While almost all plants follow the general plan of quick growth in the spring and production of seed during middle or late summer, there is a considerable spread among the



Animals like variety in their diet

various kinds of forage as to when they begin and end growth. Thus some of the earliest growing kinds green up and produce seed before late-growing kinds even get started. To have a variety of early and late growing kinds of forage in your pasture is an advantage. Your livestock will then keep shifting from the older kinds to the younger and greener kinds having a greater concentration of food in them. This means greater gains for the livestock. Therefore a variety of good forage plants (and even a few weeds) in your pasture is much to be preferred over a pasture made up chiefly of just one or two kinds of plants. On the other hand, one single kind of grass makes a very good hay crop because all the plants will reach the bloom or dough stage at just about the same time. That means you can cut and reap the crop at the time when greatest food content is in the above-ground parts.

After seed has been produced the plant moves food reserves from above-ground parts into the roots. In addition to this decrease in forage value during the latter part of the growing season, there is additional loss from weathering. Storms in particular soak out nutrients from the leaves and stems. This means that your winter forage has more feed value if the fall and winter season is dry than if it is wet.

Winter forage in general loses about 50 per cent of its feed value. Some kinds of forage seem to lose more feed value than others due to weathering. Thus, some kinds of plants which are grazed lightly in the summer season may be mainstays for winter use due to the fact that they suffer less loss of nutrients due to weathering . . . storage of "fat" in stem tips in browse and root crown grasses. As a general class, browse forages seem to retain their feed value best, and weeds as a class are poorest, with grasses in between.



Plants vary in palatability

Seventh Chat—The Pasture Menu

TENDERNESS, juiciness and sweetness are the three things that most determine whether a forage is preferred by livestock. Animals are not much different from humans in this respect. In fact, an experienced stockman can chew a plant and just about determine its palatability to livestock. Often when we think we see an animal eating older forage, it actually is pushing the older stems and leaves out of the way so it can get at the younger and fresh growth beneath.

A number of other things influence the choice of forage eaten by livestock. In the case of a number of plants, they actually are distasteful no matter how tender and juicy they are. Fortunately many of the poisonous kinds are very distasteful and are eaten only if other forage is unobtainable and the animals are hungry.

It is a common experience that on closely used ranges and in dry years, when forage supplies run low, stock losses from poisonous plants run highest. Many plants are rejected because it hurts to chew them. Thus some of the needle grasses are much grazed in the early part of the growing season but are avoided after the sharp pointed seeds are sticky and beards are developed. Livestock again graze this grass after the seeds and beards have fallen to the ground. Tumbleweeds are eaten when young and green but not when the stickers get hard and sharp. When winter storms soften the stickers livestock, if hungry, will again eat the tumbleweeds. Some plants are rejected because they are protected by thorns. Desert cacti are avoided by livestock, but are relished if the thorns are burned off with a torch. Stiff, scratchy twigs and stubble are avoided where possible.

Certain plants contain ingredients which often make them especially sought after. For instance, animals not provided with salt will eagerly search for and eat salt-sage and other salty plants.

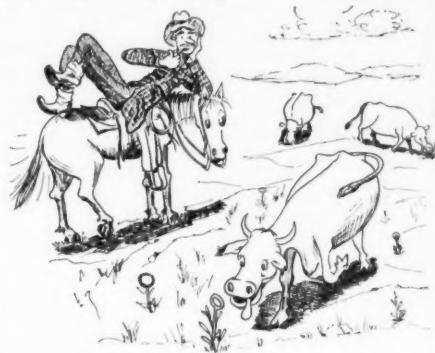
Animals like a variety in their diet the same as we do.

Eighth Chat—Key Plants

PROBABLY you like to eat lots of things, but when it comes to stacking the pantry and cellar with winter provisions, it's bacon, flour, potatoes and a side of beef or mutton that you think most about. With cattle or sheep it's the same way. In any grazing area there are certain kinds of plants which will be the old stand-bys for furnishing most of the feed. Just which kinds will be grazed most depend upon a number of things—such as the kind of livestock doing the grazing, the season of grazing and the kinds of plants and amounts of each present.

Almost every pasture or range has from one to four key plants which are the important ones to watch. Livestock may graze each of these at a different time, and it is only at the end of the grazing season—or at the end of winter on year-long ranges—that the final check-up of key plants can be made.

Always remember that livestock are not mowing machines, harvesting all the forage in the pasture to a uniform stubble height. They are plain lazy critters getting their bellies full the easiest way. And even though plenty of forage is available, they may overuse portions of your range unless you work out a system of watering, salting, riding, herding and fencing which will keep the stock well distributed over the range.



Watch the grazing of key plants

CALIFORNIA SECRETARY DICK VISITS HAWAII

The California Cattlemen's Association mimeo-publication "Hot Irons" reports that CCA Secretary J. Edgar Dick and Mrs. Dick were recent visitors in Hawaii, and took the occasion to make a tour among cattle ranches there. There is a Hawaii Cattlemen's Association, organized in 1946 and now showing a membership of some 70 cattlemen, all of whom are much interested in association activities and in range and herd improvement practices. Practically all of the cattlemen have cow-and-calf outfits, says the item, and there is no dry-lot feeding of any kind on the Islands. Many of the cattlemen have in past years fed molasses, but this product

has become too expensive and is now used only during periods of short feed. Cattle go direct to market off grass and are sold on the basis of dressed weight.

The Dicks spent some time at the famous Parker Ranch, whose manager, A. Hartwell Carter, followed his father, the late Alfred Carter, in long-time membership in the American National Cattlemen's Association. Mr. Dick mentions the climatic differences existing on this large ranch; it is at sea level but runs to an elevation of 9,000 feet. Weed control is a featured phase of the ranch improvement program, and most ranchers have long followed a soil conserva-

tion program. In general, says the California secretary, cattlemen on the Islands have many problems similar to those of cattlemen on the Mainland. They follow a rigid cattle health plan, but cattle rustling has now started to rear its bothersome head among them. Brands are registered but there is not at present an inspection system. Rain-making is beginning to attract attention, and a cooperative research program is being set up. The cattlemen are giving more thought to animals with the ability to put on flesh at a faster rate, and experiments are planned with a view to finding which animals have this ability.

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

The att
stone home
Jesse H
near Sitka,

MY TH
have
to the ran
western
cause it
country,
kids woul
hands wi
Jesse C.

at least o
known th
only five
undefeat
Rockne w

Jesse I
own the
on this 2
the mana
fit with
labor-sav
of hard-t
portant.

First
tain and
feeding
job entai
the sever
two of t
not shir

But t
They us
men to
when t
for win
used for
grass.

course,
grass g
dropped
mounted
by one
a day t
they ar
Novemb
keep th
a sayin
that "I
cattle."

Calve
mother
cake a
mer ca
well, a
someti
heifers
calves.

June, 1

The attractive stone home of the Jesse Harpers near Sitka, Kans.



Kansas Ranch Visit

MY THREE YOUNG BOYS would have liked to be along on my visit to the ranch of Jesse Harper in southwestern Kansas—not in this case because it is a nice place in good cattle country, but because the three admiring kids would have had a chance to shake hands with former Notre Dame Coach Jesse C. Harper. (I really believe that at least one of them would already have known that Coach Harper's team lost only five games in five years and was undefeated in 1913; that the great Rockne was his assistant for four years.)

Jesse Harper and Mell, his son, jointly own the 1,250 cows that make things go on this 20,400-acre spread. Mell, who is the manager, and two men run the outfit with the advantage of a number of labor-saving practices which in this day of hard-to-get help becomes mighty important.

First comes feeding. On the mountain and northern plains ranches winter feeding means hard work. This essential job entails putting up hay to go through the severest of winters—maybe even for two of them—a perennial job you dare not shirk.

But the Harpers don't put up feed. They used to, and it took maybe a dozen men to handle the outfit in the days when they raised 1,500 acres of cane for winter feeding. The acres formerly used for feed have been seeded back to grass. There's snow in these parts, of course, but usually it doesn't last and grass grows tall. Now they feed cake, dropped off an automatic cake feeder mounted on a truck, handled entirely by one man, to serve the 2 to 3 pounds a day to an animal, to the cows where they are. This feeding goes on from late November to early April. The aim is to keep the animals from shrinking. There's a saying, the senior Harper pointed out, that "It's hard to starve a profit into cattle."

Calves start coming in October. The mother cows get up to 4½ pounds of cake a day. The Harpers don't like summer calves; they don't stand the heat too well, and it's plenty hot at times . . . sometimes it hits 105. They breed their heifers as yearlings, selling off the first calves.

A two-passenger cow-horse trailer speeds up and simplifies the working of cattle; a Dodge power wagon is thrown into gear when mud makes going tough, and a Fordson equipped with a bulldozer does a remarkable variety of jobs. With all this, the Quarter Horse maintains its rightful place on the layout and about 20 of them are maintained there.

The Cimarron River in the month of May trickles its way for 10 miles through the place. But rivers rise up, as everybody knows. And the problem of working cattle at high-water time, of finding a way out of moving cattle to headquarters corral when shipping, was solved by building two sets of corrals, one on either side of the river. The ranch is fenced off into 14 pastures, in sizes from 350 acres up. The cows go less than a half-mile to water. There are 19 windmills on the place, four creeks, a river and two dams.

Another feature on the place which the Harpers are convinced means more efficiency stands out in the form of two strictly modern houses for the two cowhands that work on the ranch. These neat new cottages are up-to-the-moment in every way, inside and out. Along with them go good wages to the men and satisfaction and pride on their part and the part of their wives. It is a sort of innovation in Clark County and neighbors are watching it with interest. It's a credit to management in a free country that labor shares in management's progress.

Jesse Harper was president of the Kansas Livestock Association in 1930-31. He is a member of the executive committee of the American National Cattle-men's Association, and has been a loyal supporter of both organizations for many years.

The 76 Ranch home is an attractive stone structure, now housing Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Harper and Mrs. M. C. Campbell, mother of Mrs. Harper. The Harpers have three children, grown-ups: Jim, married and living in California; Katherine, who is working in Washington, D. C., and Mell. Mell's house is close by his parents. Mrs. Mell Harper is the secretary of the American National CowBelles, formed in January at Fort



Mr. and Mrs. Jesse C. Harper



Mell Harper, Mrs. Harper and Sandy. Jim, who is seven, was off to school when the photographer was there.



The Harpers maintain strictly modern houses like this for their two cowhands and their families. Good housing means happier, more efficient help, says Jesse Harper.

Worth. There are two youngsters in this family—Sandy, a girl of four, and Jim, seven. (Jim, my three youngsters would like to have you give your grand-dad an extra handshake for them!—D.O.A.)

Our Territorial Lands

Outlying Areas Total Fifth as Much Land as Continental U. S.

IN ADDITION to the agricultural land in the 48 states comprising the continental United States, there is the land in the four outlying territories and nine small islands, or groups of islands, forming the remainder of the nation's land area.

These territories and islands consist of Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Panama Canal Zone, Guam, Midway, American Samoa, Wake, and six other smaller inhabited islands. Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico have territorial governments somewhat similar to states. While there is some variation in the territorial status of the other areas, they are classed as territories for the purpose of this article.

Large Portion in Alaska

The territories contain about one-fifth as much land as continental United States. Some 365 million of the 372 million acres of our territorial land is in Alaska — the largest but least populous of our territories, more than twice as large as Texas.

Hawaii is the second largest of the territories. The six principal islands and a number of smaller islands composing Hawaii embrace about 4,100,000 acres, being slightly less than New Jersey in size. Puerto Rico, the third territory in point of area, contains 2,191,000 acres, about two-thirds the size of Connecticut.

Other smaller areas include the Panama Canal Zone on the Isthmus of Panama; the Virgin Island, in the Caribbean Sea; and American Samoa, Guam, Midway, Wake, and six other small islands in the Pacific Ocean. All these additional areas combined contain only about 600,000 acres of land, being smaller than Rhode Island in area. Midway Island is usually considered a part of Hawaii. These territories which are a part of the United States are exclusive of the groups of islands embraced in the Trust Territory of the Pacific administered as a trustee of the United Nations. These trust territories include the Caroline Islands, the Marshall Islands, and Palau Island, a total land area of

about half a million acres. Of the trust territory about 30,000 acres are devoted mainly to cocoanuts (copra) and subsistence crops.

Small Acreage for Farming

About half of the land of Alaska is forest and wild grassland. Much of the remaining half is treeless tundra. North of the rugged coastal ranges, high plateaus and still higher mountains are interspersed with tundra plains and marshy stream valleys.

About one million acres in Alaska are believed suitable for crop production under present economic conditions. Another four million acres might support fair to good summer pastures. Land used for agriculture in Alaska at present is limited largely to small areas around some of the chief towns such as Fairbanks and Anchorage, and in the Matanuska Valley.

Farm management studies show that a major obstacle for farmers in Alaska is the high cost of land development. Very little financial help can be obtained for clearing land, an operation which costs from \$100 to \$200 per acre before a field can be planted. Land is being cleared, however, over 1,000 acres being cleared per year for the last three years. Crop production in Alaska is largely limited to cool-season species. Forage crops, hay, oats, potatoes, cabbage, and certain small fruits and vegetables thrive in the short summer season. Dairying to supply whole milk to local towns is becoming a primary agricultural enterprise.

Parts of Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands are farmed intensively, and have a great deal of their land in cultivation and pasture.

In Hawaii there are nearly 500,000 acres in cropland. Of this acreage about one-third is cropland harvested annually; one-third is cropland pasture; and one-third is fallow land and land growing crops not harvested or pastured. Sugarcane and pineapples are among the important commercial crops in terms of market value. Sugarcane occupies nearly one-half the cropland. Other chief

crops include vegetables, fruits, and feed crops. Livestock is found in certain areas naturally adapted to grass and other forage. There are 5,748 farms in Hawaii. Farms average about 423 acres in size. The range in acreage, however, is quite large — from small part-time farms to large sugar plantations.

Puerto Rico, with over 1 million acres of cropland, like Hawaii, reaps a considerable part of its cash farm income from sugarcane. About one-third of the cropland is in sugarcane. Many other crops are produced. Vegetables and fruits are important for home use. Farms on the whole average only about 35 acres in size, although some of the sugar plantations are quite large. There are 55,519 farms in Puerto Rico, more than in any other territory. In addition to farms there are 51,157 small agricultural parcels that produced some agricultural products in 1949. Largely because of the small acreage per farm the number of livestock is low per farm.

The agriculture of the Pacific Islands, American Samoa, Guam, and others consists largely of tropical fruits, vegetables, and other subsistence products. Copra is an important product produced for outside markets.

In all, available estimates indicate that the territories have over 1.5 million acres of cropland, 1.4 million acres of farm pasture, and 2 million acres of woodland and other land in farms, or a total of about 5 million acres of land in farms. About three-fourths of the land used for agriculture is in Hawaii and Puerto Rico. The territories have over 66,000 farms, a number comparable roughly to one of our states, such as Florida or South Dakota. — H. H. Wooten, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

IDAHO RECLASSIFIES LAND

Idaho's department of public lands has just started a reclassification program to determine the grazing capacity of its public lands. Idaho has 2,230,000 acres of state land under grazing lease.

The program will determine carrying capacity so that rentals may be properly adjusted and will also inventory needs such as drift fences, water holes, re-seeding, brush removal and control of poisonous weeds. The state gives no priority for renewal of leases but the department believes that if lessees will perform range building practices the department will be able to give them improvement credit at expiration of their leases so they will have more security of tenure.

SCS COVERAGE WIDE

National acreage in soil conservation districts as of Jan. 1, 1952, was 883,300,000, or 77.4 per cent of all farm land acreage; total individual farms in districts, 4,800,000 million, or 83.2 per cent of all farms. States which have 100 per cent of their farm land in districts are Delaware, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Nebraska, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, South Carolina and Vermont.

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

USE OF LAND IN FARMS U. S. TERRITORIES, 1950

Territories	Farms	Pasture not crop- land and not wood- land		Total wood- land	Other land in farms	Land in farms	Land not in farms	Total land
		Total crop- land ¹	acres					
	Number	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
Alaska	525	15	354	43	10	422	365,060	365,482
American Samoa	1,490	3			11	14	34	48
Guam	2,262	2			23	25	105	130
Hawaii	5,748	465	796	703	468	2,432	1,668	4,100
Panama Canal Zone ²	150	2	27	16	1	46	307	353
Puerto Rico ³	55,519	1,023	161	277	371	1,832	359	2,191
Virgin Islands	755	12	26	23	3	64	21	85
Wake and other Islands ⁴								100
Total territories	66,449	1,522	1,364	1,062	887	4,835	367,554	372,489

¹Based on the U. S. Census of Agriculture 1950, except where otherwise noted. ²Cropland harvested, crop failure, summer fallow and other cropland. ³Data from FAO Yearbook of Food and Agricultural Statistics, 1950. ⁴U. S. Census of Agriculture, 1940. ⁵Based on estimates from various sources.

and feed
certain
ass and
arms in
23 acres
however,
art-time
s.
on acres
a con-
income
d of the
y other
es and
ne use.
y about
of the
e. There
o, more
addition
agricul-
me ag-
ely be-
r farm
r farm.
Islands,
ers con-
vege-
roducts.
roduced

ndicate
.5 mil-
n acres
cres of
ms, or
of land
of the
Hawaii
s have
compa-
s, such
H. H.
l Eco-

ND

ds has
rogram
of its
acres

rrying
roperly
needs
es, re-
rol of
es no
ut the
es will
es the
them
f their
curity

vation
3,300,-
a land
n dis-
r cent
00 per
ts are
ssippi,
nnsyl-
t.

UCER



Don't wait for THIS!

Treat pinkeye with **Trisulfanol**[®]

Your dollar losses multiply as pinkeye spreads. Stop profit shrinkage with handy, easy-to-use Cutter Trisulfanol.

Here's what Trisulfanol contains:

Three sulfa drugs in solution, effective against a wide range of organisms found in pinkeye.

Anesthetic to soothe irritated eye membranes.

Other ingredients that stimulate heal-

ing and spread antiseptics evenly over eye. Yet there's no oil to hold dust or irritating foreign particles.

In Ready-to-Use Sprayer Bottle Trisulfanol can be administered with one hand; one easy squirt. In most cases two squirts, a day apart, will be sufficient. Cutter Laboratories, Berkeley, Calif.

Trisulfanol PLUS Value

Use Trisulfanol on cuts and gashes, too; it helps to heal and combat infection.

Get CUTTER / Trisulfanol

Oregon Re-Elects, Notes Member Gain

THE membership of the Oregon Cattlemen's Association, which met May 12-14 at Prineville, has re-elected its current officers—Harry Stearns, Prineville, president; Pat Cecil, Burns, first vice-president; Garland Meador, Prairie City, second vice-president, and J. B. Appling, Burns, treasurer.

The cattlemen also marked for special honors at the convention ten former presidents to whom were presented silver belt buckle gifts, the men so honored being Fred Phillips of Baker; Herman Oliver of John Day; W. B. Snider of Paisley; Robert Lister of Paulina; Herbert Chandler of Baker; Sherman Guttridge of Prairie City; O. D. Hotchkiss of Burns; William Stewart of Baker; W. S. Stewart of Dayville, and William Kittredge of Klamath Falls. Recognition was also given to Fred Lemcke of Seneca, who was awarded the Herman Oliver trophy as "Cattlemen of 1951."

For this 39th annual meeting, the housing facilities not only of Prineville, but of Redmond and Bend as well, were called into use to accommodate the hundreds of delegates and guests on hand to take a united look at such matters as public lands, freight rates, the Canadian foot-and-mouth disease situation and others. . . . In the course of the sessions Association Secretary Ed Fallan was able to report to them that membership in the state organization now stands at an all-time high of 1,691.

Speakers included the following: Marshall Dana, assistant to the president of the U. S. National Bank at Portland, who stressed the need for the livestock men of the country to see the public is kept well informed about cattle affairs so there may be a more sympathetic understanding of the cattleman's many problems. Nelson R. Crow, publisher of Western Livestock Journal at Los Angeles, pointed out that meat is, as related to present earning power, cheaper today than at any time in the past 50 years. He told his listeners, also, that he believes the future for the industry to be a good one. This same cheerful note was maintained in a speech by



These past presidents were lined up for recognition by delegates to the Oregon Cattlemen's convention at Prineville last month. (L. to r.) Fred Phillips, Baker; Herman Oliver, Baker; W. B. Snider, Paisley; Robert Lister, Paulina; Herbert Chandler, Baker; Sherman Guttridge, Prairie City; O. D. Hotchkiss, Burns.

Justinian Caire, agricultural economist for the Federal Reserve Bank at San Francisco; he, however, foresees higher production costs in relation to the prices received for cattle.

A warning that sabotage through introduction of germ warfare against livestock is a grave possibility came from Dr. A. W. Beagle of Portland, district



Comparing program notes at the Oregon meeting were these officers: (l. to r.) Garland Meador, vice-president, Prairie City; Harry Stearns, president, Prineville; J. C. Cecil, vice-president, Burns.

chief of the BAI, who added that precautionary measures are being employed. Assistant Secretary Rad Hall of the American National told the cattlemen that the blame for loss to American consumers of 10 pounds of meat per person in 1951 could be laid at the door of OPS for its control activities. California's

Governor Earl Warren was a special guest of the convention; 800-odd cattlemen heard him make the statement that the presidential claim to "inherent powers" was a dangerous one.

The Oregon resolutions approved the principles outlined in the proposed "Uniform Grazing Land Tenancy Act" as drafted by the Stockmen's Grazing Committee and called for an appropriation of funds annually for reseeding the public lands and for an increase in funds to be used for the control of noxious and poisonous weeds on federally controlled lands. They urged use only by veterinarians under proper conditions of anthrax spore vaccine; recommended production of a five-dose package of desiccated Brucella abortus vaccine; asked that no cattle officially vaccinated against calfhood Bang's be required to be tested until 24 months after vaccination and that owner's tattoo of purebred animals be recognized as official identification in vaccination and testing. They also requested prohibition of the importation or manufacture of bonemeal or other animal products intended for animal feeding unless sufficiently sterilized or processed at point of origin to destroy bacteria or virus capable of producing animal diseases.

Foot-Mouth Topic At Montana Meeting

THE TONE of the Montana Stockgrowers Association's 68th annual convention at Butte, May 22-24, was influenced by the recently discovered presence of foot-and-mouth disease in Canada, the state's across-the-border neighbor. The topic provided basis for extended discussions both in open session with Dr. F. J. Mulhern of the Bureau of Animal Industry, Washington, D. C., and then in an extended afternoon session of the committee of stockmen, Montana Livestock Commission officials and federal officials. Attending also were Sam C. Hyatt of Hyattville, Wyo., president of the American National Cattlemen's Association, and F. E. Mollin of Denver, Colo., the National's executive secretary. Dr. Mulhern had just returned from a two-



Oregon convention guests included (l. to r.) Kent Magruder, Clatskanie; Billy Drinkwater, Prairie City; Bill Southworth, Seneca.

Nothing
top
farm
big
million
more
to
stock

With
a
sta
to
be
th
for
th
by
th
a
gu
the
for
t
and

In
its
insta
anim
symp
gene
of
the
assoc
don
tory
wor
in
stan
that

TEL

The
whe
are
to
give
Not
to
sim
tha
skill

SO

No
Ma
er
Bur
ma
Agr
th
me
its
Yor
pra
me
me
Las
a
cep
In

TH

June,

Mr. G. W. Stamm wants to lend a copy of this amazing book—free—to every farmer and breeder in America!

Nothing like it ever in print before. Never before such endorsements from top leaders in the farm field. Never before such a demand on the part of farmers. More than 135,000 copies snapped up in the first few months. Four big printings failed to fill the demand. Now, with almost a quarter of a million copies distributed, it has become necessary to find out how many more copies will be needed. To get this information, Mr. Stamm has decided to **LEND A COPY** — free of charge — to every farmer, breeder and livestock raiser in America, and then print the necessary number required.

No charge..no obligation..just borrow it, read it, and return it!

With the shortage of Veterinarians reaching a stage of crisis, Mr. Stamm's contribution to the life and health of farm animals may be the means of saving millions of dollars for the American Farmer. Don't be deceived by the title. The "Veterinary Guide" is not a guide for Veterinarians. It is a guide for the Farmer that permits him to pinch-hit for the missing Veterinarian with accuracy and effectiveness.

In its 384 carefully indexed pages, you turn instantly to the disease you suspect in your animal. In a minute or less, you check the symptoms. Many diseases have the same general symptoms. How are you to tell which of the several diseases to treat for? The associated symptoms give you the clue. You don't read through masses of medical history or struggle with medical or scientific words. No, you read all about every disease in words so simple a schoolboy can understand them — you look at pictures so clear that they tell a story almost without words.

TELLS WHAT IT IS—TELLS WHAT TO DO!

Then — on the same pages you are told whether the disease is curable. If not, you are advised what to do to prevent its spread to the rest of the herd. If curable, you are given the exact treatment to start at once. Not only what medicine, vaccine, or serum to give, but how to give it, illustrated with simple pictures, photographs, and diagrams that anyone can follow. It's like having a skilled Veterinarian **SHOW YOU HOW**.

SO AUTHORITATIVE THAT 26 STATES ADOPT IT

No wonder Louis Bromfield of the famous Malabar Farm says, "This is a book no farmer should be without." No wonder Dallas H. Burch, former official of the Bureau of Animal Industry of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, was willing to act as Editor of this valuable work, checking every statement for accuracy — every instruction for its practical use. No wonder the *Rural New Yorker* says: "This book is well suited for practical farm guidance in the care, treatment, and prevention of the common ailments and diseases of livestock." And the *Las Cruces Citizen World* wrote: "Never has a book received such an overwhelming reception from livestock raisers and farmers." In use throughout the Nation, it has now

been approved in 26 states for Veterans-on-the-Farm training programs.

LOANED TO YOU FOR A FULL WEEK

But it is not necessary for you to imagine its value to you. Mr. Stamm has arranged with the Windsor Press to mail a copy free of charge for you to read. He will *lend* you his book for a full week. Just like borrowing from a neighbor. Read every word of it. Look at the more than 230 pictures. Study the simple but highly accurate chart that shows you how to diagnose. Learn about every disease that strikes cattle, horses, swine, sheep, chickens, and other livestock.

Then, if you are willing to be without this valuable book right at hand for immediate reference on a minute's notice—if you think you would be willing to risk the life of a valuable animal because of lack of exact instructions at the time you needed them—if you would be willing to risk even a day's delay in doing the things necessary to prevent the spread of a deadly disease to the entire herd — return the book to the Windsor Press by mail. You will not owe a penny. You will not be under the slightest obligation. And no salesman will call on you.

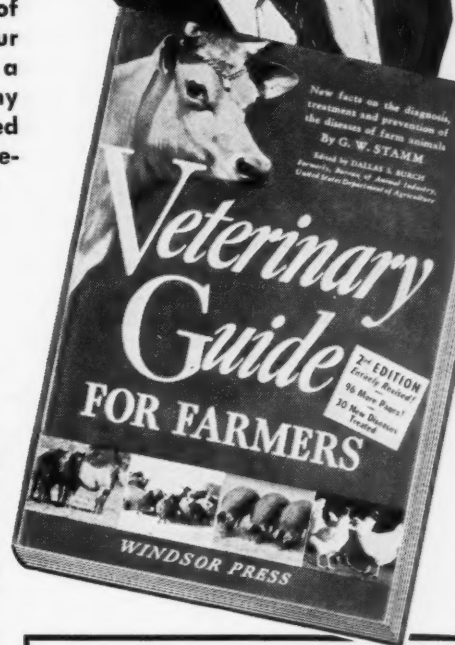
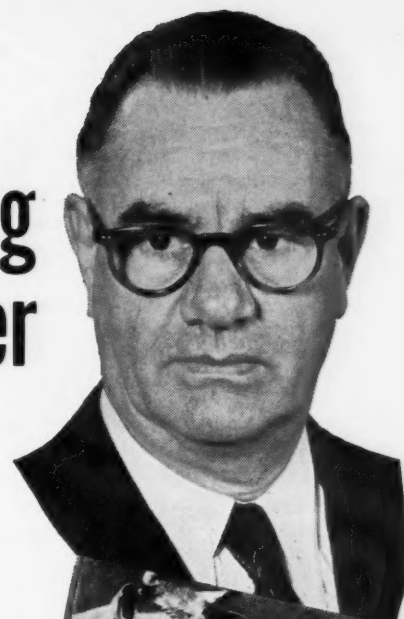
NO MONEY — NO DEPOSIT — NO C.O.D.

But if you want to keep the Guide for your own permanent use, send only \$3.95 in full payment. There is no catch to this offer. The Windsor Press — Division of Popular Mechanics Magazine — guarantees that every word here is true. See before you buy. You be the sole judge. If you buy, you do so because you **KNOW** the Guide may easily be worth hundreds of times its small cost.

NO RED TAPE — JUST SEND NAME

No red tape. Just send your name and address on the coupon. The Veterinary Guide will be mailed to you **postage prepaid**. You simply borrow it for a full week. When a book especially written for farmers goes into five printings of almost a quarter of a million copies, you know it is something you should at least look at. When a book is accepted by 26 states for Veteran training, you know it has in it information that may be worth thousands of dollars to you. So decide now to accept Mr. Stamm's offer and borrow this book for a week. Send the coupon at once because this offer may not be repeated in this magazine.

THE WINDSOR PRESS, 200 East Ontario St., Dept. 86, Chicago 11, Ill.



A down-to-earth help for the practical farmer. 384 pages — more than 230 pictures — 118 chapters. Each chapter completely covers one disease or one task of animal husbandry so clearly a child can understand it. 42 chapters on diseases of cattle — 22 on swine — 7 on sheep — 14 on horses — 11 on poultry — and 12 general chapters including the amazing new 11-page chart showing how to find out exactly what disease your animals have. Also simple instructions on artificial breeding, de-horning, castration — even plants that poison livestock. Borrow a copy, free, to see if you want one. Read Mr. Stamm's offer and then mail coupon.

The Windsor Press, Dept. 86
200 East Ontario St., Chicago 11, Ill.

I will accept Mr. Stamm's offer to borrow a copy of his book for seven days' reading. If I want to keep it for my own use, I will remit \$3.95 in full payment. If it does not suit my needs, I will return it a week after it arrives and I will not owe you anything. No cost. No obligation. And it is understood that no salesman will call. Mail book to

Name

Address

City State

month stay as an observer for the United States in Regina and plans to return shortly to that quarantined area where foot-and-mouth disease broke out last November.

George Burns, chief brand inspector for Montana, followed Dr. Mulhern on the podium and reported on a trip he had just completed along the Canadian border.

A pre-convention session of officers and executive committee members was presided over by the outgoing president, C. K. Warren of Deer Lodge, who also addressed the convention in its opening session, as did Secretary E. A. Phillips, in making his report for the year.

President Hyatt spoke to the Montanans about the work of the National association, discussing the various problems confronting the nation's stockmen and taking the occasion to speak out against "steadily rising, non-essential, wasteful government expenditures." He touched on the American National's unalterable opposition to the continuation of unworkable price controls on meat. Regulations and controls, he pointed out sharply, do not produce meat, and ration tickets have no value in the black market. . . "Price regulations attempt to cure the symptoms and not the disease." He urged, instead, adoption of the program advocated by the livestock and meat industry—increased production, reduced federal expenditures, pay-as-we-go taxes, strict credit controls and wise management of the public debt.

Congressman W. A. D'Ewart of Will-sall made a report on federal legislation, and stated that approximately one-third of the national income goes for the support of the government. He described the actual cost to the individual by saying, "When you drive 100 steers down the road to market, 33 of those



A presidential group takes the limelight in a Colorado convention picture. L. to r. are Stafford Painter, Roggen, retiring president, Colorado association; Lloyd Taggart, Cody, Wyo., president of the Wyoming association, and Floyd Beach of Delta, Colo., newly elected president for Colorado.

belong to the tax collector. . ."

Among other programmed speakers was Jerry Sotola of Armour's livestock bureau, Chicago, who digressed from his subject matter, "Low-Cost Operators Will Survive," to talk briefly about a tour he made of Europe recently. W. D. Embree, attorney for the National Live Stock Tax Committee, Denver, discussed federal income taxation as it applies to the raising and sale of livestock. Another program highlight was the showing of the American National sound-color film, "Land of Our Fathers."

Elected to office for the ensuing year are the following men: G. R. (Jack) Milburn, Grass Range, president; Dan Fulton, Ismay, first vice-president; Jack Brenner, Grant, second vice-president.

Preliminary steps were taken for the organization of a state CowBelle group, in which great interest was noted among the many ladies present. An honored

guest among them was Mrs. Sam Hyatt, wife of the president of the American National.

In resolutions, the Stockgrowers urged Senate restoration of \$700,000 for range improvement work; called for an appropriation to be used in research into control of the poisonous weed halogeton; asked for erection of appropriate protection on unfenced mining properties in grazing areas. They desire that reductions be made in big-game numbers in the state, and want full continuation of federal meat inspection service. They protested a provision for inclusion of horsemeat in sausage and urged that all horsemeat be required to carry a label and not be mixed with other meats. The Materials Stabilization Board was urgently requested to provide necessary materials allocations to permit railroads to carry out a program for adding 10,000 needed cars per month to the nation's supply.

Further resolutions opposed increases in intrastate freight rates by the ICC; called for a curb on misrepresentation and false advertising of products imitating leather. They asked for construction of a disease livestock research laboratory—within the continental boundaries of the United States if possible. The stockmen approved a contribution to make possible purchase of a collection of the work of Montana's famous artist, Charles Russell, and they expressed appreciation for the public relations work of F. H. Sinclair. Last in number but certainly not least in importance was the resolution adopted in protest of the continuation of price controls on meats.

Okla. Works On State-Wide Assn.

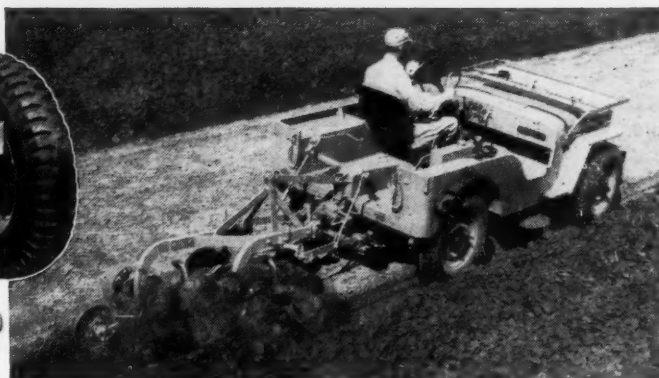
THE Northwest Oklahoma Cattlemen's Association decided at a meeting May 8 in Woodward to join the Oklahoma Cattlemen's Association to start the ball rolling toward a stronger state-wide or-

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER



M. McAlpine, Jr., of Redwing (at left) and Secretary Dave Rice of Denver pose proudly with a poster showing growth of membership in the Colorado Cattlemen's Association. At the close of the organization's recent convention in Colorado Springs the membership had gone well above the 3,000 mark.

Hydraulic Lift Multiplies Jeep's Farm Uses



Field Work. The 4-Wheel-Drive Universal Jeep has the traction, right speed range and drawbar horsepower for operating either pull-type or hydraulic-lift implements. The Jeep's dependable performance under adverse weather conditions often means insurance against crop losses—saves time.



Hauling. No need to use a big truck to haul a few bags of feed. The Universal Jeep, with its steel pick-up bed and speed range up to 60 mph., is just right for fast, economical hauling. Its 4-wheel-drive traction takes you through road and weather conditions when other vehicles can't.



Towing. Handiest of all vehicles for towing, the Universal Jeep readily pulls a load of 5000 pounds in the field or on the road. The Jeep has speed, plenty of reserve power for grades and its 4-wheel-drive provides the extra traction so often needed for slippery fields or heavy pulling.

This farm power unit with hydraulic lift pays off because it does so many kinds of jobs and, at the same time, helps you do a bigger day's work—easier. The Universal Jeep is a general-utility vehicle for hauling, transport and towing as well as an efficient field tractor. With 6 forward speeds and selective 2- and 4-wheel drive, the Jeep has correct speeds for field work plus normal highway speeds for hauling. Its unmatched combination of 4-wheel-drive, wide speed range, drawbar and optional hydraulic lift make the Universal Jeep widely useful for hard, 365-day-a-year farm work. Ask your Willys dealer for a demonstration.

4-Wheel-Drive 'Jeep' UNIVERSAL

UNIVERSAL 'JEEP' OWNERS

Equip Your 'Jeep' with the Hydraulic Lift!

Get all the farm utility your Jeep was built to deliver! With the hydraulic lift, you can use *all* of your implements—plows, discs, harrows and others that are designed for 3-point linkage. The lift is easy to install and remove and implements can be quickly hitched or unhitched. It will pay you to see your Willys dealer now.

(L. to r.) Wayne Rowe, Lawton, president Oklahoma Cattlemen's Association; Roy Craig, Leedy, president Northwest Oklahoma group; Hal Cooper, Fort Supply, immediate past president; John Chenoweth, Woodward, secretary.



ganization. Other locals, it was hoped, would follow suit. The Northwest group represents cattlemen in the Panhandle and northwestern section of the state.

Roy Craig of Leedy was elected president of the 10-county organization, succeeding Hal Cooper of Fort Supply. New vice-president is A. A. Engelman of Beaver; secretary is John Cheoweth of Woodward.

Much of the discussion was about the need for strong associations—local, state and national. The Northwest association had ample evidence of its own value in the betterment the past year of the brand inspection service in the association's territory. Incoming President Craig also said that the association had sponsored feeder cattle and bull sales, worked toward a more effective brand law, and were represented in the price control hearings in Washington.

Speakers included Grover Hill of the Federal Reserve Bank, Wichita, Kans., who warned of the danger of too many livestock for our feed supply; Dr. Lewis Hawkins, of the experiment station in Stillwater, who opposed transfer of the Fort Reno experiment station area to the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians; Phil Ferguson of Woodward; Chas. Gardner, Woodward; Wayne Rowe, president of the Oklahoma state association; J. B. Smith, president of the Osage County Cattlemen's Association, and David O. Appleton, *PRODUCER* editor, all of whom spoke on one phase or another of association needs and accomplishments.



Mr. and Mrs. Jay Taylor of Amarillo, Tex., at Colorado Springs during the meeting of the Colorado Cattlemen last month. Mr. Taylor, first vice-president of the American National, was a convention speaker.

A CowBelle organization was formed during the day.

* * *

Two recommendations by the Northwest Cattlemen's group designed to make cattle rustling tougher were approved by a state legislative council subcommittee. The subcommittee will propose legislation for inspection and recording of brands on cattle moving to market or auction sales in Oklahoma or in interstate trade, stricter enforcement of the laws regulating community sales, and a requirement that shipments of cattle be accompanied by a uniform bill of sale or bill of lading signed by the owner or his guest.



At the annual meeting of the Colorado association last month were (l. to r.) John Goemmer, LaVeta; A. T. McCarthy, Trinidad, past president of the state group, and Chas. Waugh of Sharon Springs, Kan., president of the Kansas Stockmen's Association.

Colorado Committees Keep Meet Humming

A BUSY, purposeful convention was the 85th annual gathering of the Colorado Cattlemen's Association, which took place May 21-24 at Colorado Springs. The organization has about a dozen active standing committees that work constantly on the various phases of their respective problems; i.e., taxes, transportation, etc.; these groups meet frequently and serve to keep the overall association well informed and in position to make any necessary move. At the meeting, for example, an outstanding accomplishment was reported by the tax committee in holding down re-assessment figures to a fair level. Another highly important committee is that handling brand and theft matters; this group recommended concentration on inspection, as well as the framing of a new, workable livestock theft law which is now receiving attention.

As a result of elections held during the convention, the new slate of officers for the coming year includes: Floyd Beach, Delta, president; Leavitt Booth, Arvada, vice-president; Francis Murphy of Spicer and Bob Hogsett of Fort Morgan, second vice-presidents, and Bob Burghart, Colorado Springs, treasurer.

Main points of consideration dealt with in the business sessions included wage and price controls, to which the stockmen voiced strong opposition . . . foot-and-mouth disease, in connection with which one of the resolutions urged that the Mexican border remain sealed against importation of cattle for at least another year, and that animals from either Canada or Mexico carry a special brand showing their source as a foot-and-mouth area . . . anthrax, against which the cattlemen asked for defensive action in preventing importation of meat products from foreign countries . . . forest grazing land administration, on which the cattlemen charged the Forest Service with discrimination, intimidation, and poor management. Russell Rose of Pueblo, chairman of the public lands committee, told the convention that a series of demonstration plots is being readied this summer in an effort to find out whether stockmen or forest personnel are right in the long-raging

controversy about grazing . . . The delegates heard a recommendation from J. Elmer Brock of Kaycee, Wyo., a former American National president, now head of the Wyoming Natural Resource Board, that they establish a similar board in Colorado to protect the state against federal encroachment. . . . Another subject brought up for consideration concerns hunters; the game and fish committee of the association called for a law which would require hunters to take an eye examination before receiving licenses, and would give landowners damage protection against hunters and fishermen.

Prominent speakers on the program alternated with panel group discussions and included Jay Taylor of Amarillo, Tex., first vice-president of the American National Cattlemen's Association, who gave Washington "credit" for today's muddled meat situation; Justice John R. Clark of the Colorado Supreme Court at Denver, who suggested that the cattlemen might fortify their livestock theft law to make illegal disposal of a

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

Protection is big...cost is little!

when you vaccinate with

Lederle BACTERINS and VACCINES

**STOP
LOSSES**

from

ANTHRAX

BLACKLEG

MALIGNANT EDEMA

SHIPPING FEVER

BRUCELLOSIS

Don't wait!

When disease strikes, it is often too late to prevent costly losses even though expensive treatment is given. Early, timely, effective vaccination is your surest safeguard. With Lederle's triple- and dual-purpose bacterins, animals secure maximum protection against dangerous diseases with minimum effort, time and expense on your part.

Among outstanding Lederle bacterins and vaccines are:

CLOSTRIDIUM CHAUVEI-SEPTICUS PASTEURELLA BACTERIN (Alum-Precipitated) **TRI-BAC*** *Lederle* for blackleg, malignant edema, and shipping fever.

BLACKLEG-HEMORRHAGIC SEPTICEMIA BACTERIN (Alum-Precipitated) **B.H.* BACTERIN** *Lederle* for blackleg and shipping fever.

BLACKLEG BACTERIN (Alum-Precipitated) *Lederle* for uncomplicated blackleg.

ANTHRAX SPORE VACCINE No. 3 CARBOZOO* *Lederle* for anthrax.

HEMORRHAGIC SEPTICEMIA BACTERIN (Alum-Precipitated) *Lederle* for shipping fever.

BRUCELLA ABORTUS VACCINE (Vacuum-Dried) *Lederle* for brucellosis.

Your veterinarian can help you maintain the best in management practices and disease-control methods.

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.



LEDERLE LABORATORIES DIVISION

30 Rockefeller Plaza

AMERICAN Cyanamid COMPANY

New York 20, N. Y.

hide prima facie evidence of another incriminating effect rather than going directly as it does to the guilt of a defendant; Attorney Martin W. Littleton of Cody, Wyo., who said the current federal administration has a tendency completely to socialize American agriculture; Dr. William A. Albrecht, chairman of soils at the University of Missouri in Columbia. Speaker at the annual banquet was Governor Dan Thornton of Colorado, who warned his listeners that "we cannot achieve prosperity if we have government by edict."

The program included also the annual reports of the outgoing president, Stafford Painter of Roggen, and the secretary, David G. Rice, Jr., of Denver. As the convention drew to a close a membership report showed that there are now 3,069 names on the rolls.

The Junior Colorado Cattlemen's Association program included a breakfast and a swimming party. The CowBelles on May 22 held two business sessions, an annual luncheon and a style show.

Wash. Membership Reaches New Peak

THE TRADITIONAL "Cowboy Breakfast" with which Washington Cattlemen start their annual association convention was, in its 26th edition, at Colfax on May 15, a fitting opener to an enthusiastically attended occasion; several thousand persons packed the fairgrounds for the dawn-to-nearly-noon feed, where those on horseback ate in the Old West style, from planks on top of a hitching rail.

Dale Ausman, Asotin cattleman, was re-elected president; Bill Fancher of Tonasket, vice-president. J. K. Ford of Ellensburg is the association's secretary. The cattlemen chose to meet in Yakima for their 1953 convention.

A first-day feature of the meeting was a tour of the animal husbandry department's facilities at Washington State College, Pullman; its new president, Dr. Clement French, addressed the members, as did Dr. M. E. Ensminger, chairman of the department.

A speech by Nelson Crow, editor of Western Livestock Journal, Los Angeles, was heard on the second day. Mr.



A curbside conference during an intermission at the Washington state meeting included (l. to r.) W. W. Scruby, director of the Seattle First National Bank; Tom Chase of Swift & Company, Chicago, and Billy Coon of Armour & Company, Spokane.

Crow stressed that meat is actually cheaper today than ever, on the basis of earning power, for the average consumer. He recommended a sound research program, particularly on by-products, and declared that "The outlook is good."

Jerry Sotola, of Armour & Company's research department, Chicago, stated the cattlemen are not explaining their problems well enough to the consumer; city folks don't realize the work, the risk, weather, feed, disease and management problems that go into producing beef, or that not all cattlemen wear 10-gallon hats and drive huge cars.

Radford Hall, assistant executive secretary of the American National Cattlemen's Association at Denver, talked of public relations, the organization of the National and its current activities.

A. L. Hafenrichter, chief of the SCS nursery division at Portland, Ore., discussed Soil Conservation and Beef Production. The film "Land of Our Fathers" was shown to the cattlemen.

A gratifying membership report was made before the convention drew to a close. According to this, the association now has 3,300 members and 29 county association affiliates—the latter figure representing an increase of seven groups over 1951.

Foot-and-mouth disease was the subject of an important resolution adopted by the Washingtonians. Recent outbreaks in Canada, this stated, have moved the infection closer to the U. S. border and are causing considerable concern, but both U. S. and Canadian

officials are confident that the disease can be controlled and eventually eliminated. However, presence of the disease to the north has stimulated interest in the building of a laboratory for research, which was recommended.

The cattlemen opposed cash subsidies from the federal government and termed incentive payments to farmers unnecessary. Congress was petitioned to return the function of care of the needy to state and county governments. The



At the May 8 meeting of the Sandhills Cattle Association in Alliance, Nebr., the camera catches up with (l. to r.) Robert Hamilton of Valentine, the secretary; Chester Paxton of Thedford, treasurer, and President Floyd Lackaff of Bassett.

Cattlemen-of-the-Year program was continued. In connection with a recent imposition by the ICC of a limit of consecutive hours a livestock transport driver may drive, the resolutions protested and called for a reversal in the ruling as an impractical one. The present law prohibiting quota power by the OPS, said the measures adopted, should be kept. The Stockmen's Grazing Committee was authorized to make minor changes in its proposed "Uniform Grazing Land Tenancy Act," and introduce it in Congress as it deems proper. Congress was asked to appropriate an amount equal to 25 per cent of the grazing fees collected in the preceding year for range improvement. A program of expanded weed research was called for, and also a plan for labeling all commercial mixed feeds containing screenings and for research into better ways of devitalizing weed seed.

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER



Prominent personages on hand for the Washington Cattlemen's convention included (l. to r.) Secretary "Pat" Ford; J. C. Knott, director of Institute of Agricultural Sciences; Alan Rogers, Ellensburg, former state group president; Dr. C. C. French, head of Washington State College; Dale Ausman, president of the state association, and M. R. Ensminger, chairman, department of animal husbandry.

Association Notes

The Boulder and South Larimer County Cattlemen's Association held its annual spring meeting May 5 at Lyons. President Leslie Kuhn and other incumbent officers were re-elected by members in attendance. A program feature was the showing of the picture, "Land of Our Fathers." Mrs. Gladys Moynihan and Leavitt Booth of the Colorado Cattlemen's Association, and Rad Hall, assistant secretary of the American National, addressed the meeting.

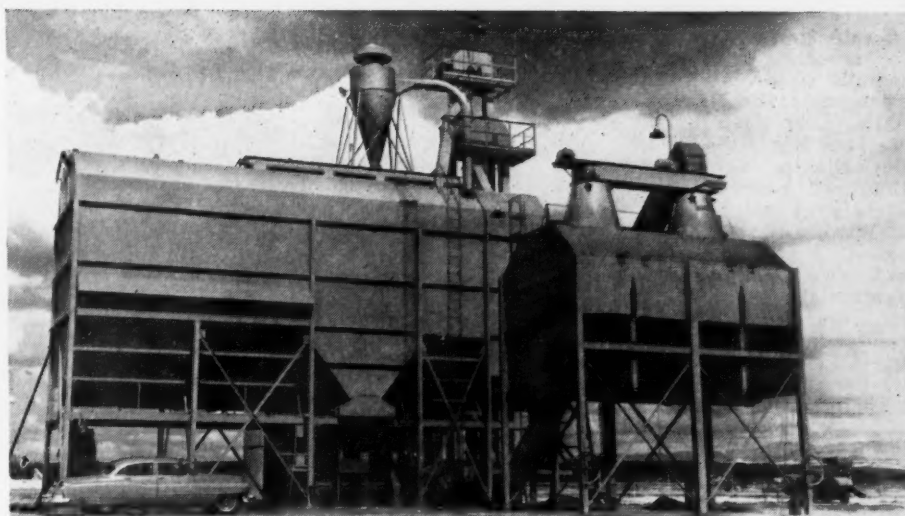
The following resolutions were approved for submission to the state association meeting held later in the month at Colorado Springs: one urged construction of a foot-and-mouth disease research laboratory; another called for higher deferment ratings for agricultural workers on the military draft, and a third strongly recommended adoption of stricter trespass laws.

New officers of the Cheyenne County Stockmen's Association are Merle White, Arapahoe, Colo., succeeding Don Collins, Kit Carson; Joe Oswald, Kit Carson, vice-president, and C. S. Miles, Kit Carson, secretary. Sixty members present at a meeting of the association in Kit Carson heard short talks by Dave Rice and Leavitt Booth of the Colorado Cattlemen's Association and Dave Appleton, Producer editor. Refreshments furnished by the ladies followed the evening meeting.

At Martinsdale, Mont., some weeks ago the Castle Mountain Livestock Association adopted a resolution protesting provision under Section 12 of the Granger-Thye Act for the construction and maintenance of improvements on forest livestock ranges. Stating that the contribution required by private parties would amount to "an increase in the grazing fee apart from the normal fee based on the valuation of livestock crops the prior year; and whereas the administration of the program imposes a tremendous burden upon forest officials concerned, and the contribution by private parties together with the funds contributed by the government in a great many instances does not provide enough funds for the barest maintenance of im-



Caught on a staircase between sessions at the Washington convention were Dillard York of Walla Walla, at left, and Ken Killingsworth of Benge.



PUSH-BUTTON FEEDING YIELDS HIGHER PROFITS



You'll be proud of the results possible with a Williamson Feed Plant.

- ★ Fatter Beef — Average over 2 lbs. per day.
- ★ Bigger Yields — Get in the "Over 60% Class".
- ★ Better Grades — Make profitable "Primes".



Featuring Robert's Hay & Grain Grinding equipment.

Write or phone for complete information.



**JOHN W.
WILLIAMSON
& SONS, INC.**

1545 SOUTH GREENWOOD AVE.
MONTEBELLO, CALIFORNIA

Union 8-2121
SYcamore 2-4392 UNDERhill 0-2708



PULL MORE LIVE CALVES

easily, quickly, safely and...

minimize harmful after-effects

with Dr. Frank's CALF PULLER

You can pull calves and foals quickly and easily with Dr. Frank's Calf Puller. The Puller is scientifically designed to apply traction in the right direction, in the right amount, and at the right time—in accordance with the natural processes of birth. Far superior to the old block-and-tackle method, the Calf Puller has never failed, even in severe "hip lock." If you save one heifer or calf, you save many times the cost of the puller! Thousands now in use. **\$4950**

**Guaranteed to pull
calves safer, quicker, or
your money back.**

Send check or money order to **DENCOLO CORPORATION**
375 S. Pearl St., Room 150 Denver 9, Colo.

Write for our free new catalog of livestock supplies.

A gathering of directors present for the Sandhills Cattle Association meeting last month. (L. to r.) front row: Dell Britt, Rushville; Elaine Scott, Valentine (assistant secretary); Frank Harris, Marsland; L. R. Hagood, Broken Bow. Back row: Howard Downing, Whitman; A. Max Karo, Stuart; W. W. Marsh, Bassett; Forrest Lee, Brownlee; Carl Powell, Cody; H. M. Tomlinson, Dunning; Merton Glover, Porcupine, S. D.; Marvin Tucker, Mullen.



improvements," the association opposed the contribution by private parties and recommended that the Forest Service be provided funds by Congress for adequate construction and maintenance of needed range improvements.

In annual meeting at Havre, Mont., on May 3, members of the North Central Montana Stockgrowers Association adopted a resolution strongly recommending a substantial increase in funds appropriated for the BAI for research in communicable diseases of livestock, with special emphasis on foot-and-mouth disease, anaplasmosis and anthrax.

Although the weather was what is generally referred to as "inclement," there were more than 250 persons in attendance for the annual meeting some weeks ago of the Southern California Cattlemen's Association at Olive. Among the programmed speakers was President John Baumgartner, Jr., San Martin, the president of the California Cattlemen's Association. The group re-elected all incumbent officers; they are Louis E. Nohl, Olive, president; Peter McBean, Saugus, vice-president, and Calvin E. Bream, secretary.

Incumbent officers of the Okeechobee County (Fla.) Cattlemen's Association were retained until the end of the year as the result of a decision made in a recent meeting; the annual election will be held in December. In the meantime, the following will continue in office: J. O. Pearce, Jr., president; Brack Cantrell, vice-president; Clifford Boyles, secretary-treasurer.

Newly elected to office by the membership of the Manatee County Cattlemen's Association in a meeting at Palmetto, Fla., are J. E. Thomas, who succeeds Tom Chaires as president; Mrs. Allis Ferguson, vice-president; Raleigh W. Edwards, secretary-treasurer.

The Southeastern Montana Stockgrowers Association held its annual spring meeting in Baker on Apr. 19 under chairmanship of President Casey E. Barthelmess of Miles City. New officers elected at the close of the convention program include R. G. Barthelmess of Olive, president; Fritz Zook, Miles City, secretary.

City-country relations are pretty well cemented in the Colfax, Wash., area. Ninety-eight per cent of the Colfax merchants and two-thirds of the Pullman, Wash., merchants have memberships in the Whitman County Cattlemen's Association.

In Oklahoma, the president of the newly organized Jefferson County Beef Cattle Producers Association is Glen Turner of Ringling. Pete Beavers, Addington, is vice-president; Donald Stewart, Waurika, treasurer; Hugh DeWoody, Waurika, secretary.

Officers elected by the Sandhills Cattle Association in annual convention at Alliance, Nebr., last month include Floyd Lackaff of Bassett, named to the presidency; Ralph Baker of Valentine, chairman of the board; Chester Paxton of Thedford, treasurer, and Robert Hamilton of Valentine, secretary.

This annual meeting was reported as one of the best in recent years, in spite of the handicapping weather and time of year (with spring work to be done).

Among speakers at the meeting was Rad Hall, assistant executive secretary of the American National, who told of the National's activities in the field of legislation affecting the industry.



A truckload of Washington state cattlemen arriving for their convention at Colfax last month.

ANCA STATEMENT ON PRICE CONTROLS

(The following excerpts are taken from a statement filed by the American National Cattlemen's Association with the House Banking and Currency Committee on May 16:)

"We have urged from the beginning that price controls on livestock and meat were impractical and unworkable and that the real solution to the problem is increased production. This has been obtained in the livestock and meat industry despite shortages of labor and materials."

"When (after beef prices were rolled back 10 per cent on May 20, 1951) it was announced that two further roll-backs of 4½ per cent each would be made on Aug. 1 and Oct. 1, immediately there was a rush to market and thousands of cattle were marketed at considerably lighter weights than would have been the case without these announcements."

"The increase in total cattle numbers last year of approximately 4,000,000 head (the increase was largely in beef cattle), bringing the total number up to more than 88,000,000 — the highest ever recorded in this country — gives assurance of an ample beef supply in the period just ahead . . . Cattle on feed Apr. 1 in the 11 Corn Belt states showed 3 per cent, or approximately 80,000 head, more than on the same date a year ago."

" . . . Since the packer slaughter price quotas were discontinued on July 31, 1951, and since the failure to reimpose them which was made in the session last fall, there has been a turn for the better. It is now believed that cattle slaughter will exceed that of last year by some 3,000,000 head . . ."

"It seems strange to have an insistent

More Colorado convention-goers. (L. to r.) Willard Simms of Denver, editor of the Record Stockman; Weaver Barrett, Meeker; Art Starr, Austin; Ed Heringa, Clayton, N. M., president of the New Mexico Stock Growers Association.



demand for the continuation of ceilings at the very time that another department of the government is buying pork in substantial quantities to prevent the market from going below the 90 per cent of parity to which all basic commodities are entitled to price support."

"In the case of beef, temporary suspension (of ceilings) would not work at all. In order to maintain ceilings on the different grades of beef, it is necessary that all beef sold shall be graded. The present grading staff of some 600 men is conceded to be the most efficient that has ever functioned in that capacity, but this staff cannot be disbanded and put back in business every few weeks with possible fluctuations of the beef market."

"We want to call attention to a situation in North Dakota, where the administration of OPS has degenerated to a strictly nuisance basis. There is only one central livestock market in that state, located at West Fargo, which is a posted market under the supervision of the Packers and Stockyards Administration. Last August that administration approved an increase in the fee for brand inspection at that point from 12 to 15 cents per head. There are quite a number of smaller auction markets throughout the state — some of them large enough and eligible to posting by the Packers and Stockyards Administration, but they have not been posted because of the lack of funds to service additional posted markets. They remain, therefore under the supervision of a state brand commission and this commission has granted the same increase from 12 to 15 cents a head. The OPS in that state has brought suit against the

North Dakota Stockmen's Association, which is in charge of the brand inspection work at all markets in the state, and also against the state brand commission, citing it for the increase of 3 cents per head without OPS permission.

"It seems ridiculous that the OPS, representing the federal government, should permit the increase made by another agency of the federal government but at the same time attempt to take jurisdiction and deny the increase being made by a state agency on markets not presumed to be operating in interstate commerce under the jurisdiction of the Packers and Stockyards Act.

"There is no possible way in which this 3-cent increase in charges could be passed on to the consumer. It must be paid by the shippers . . .

"Title IV of the Defense Production Act covers stabilization of prices and wages. In view of the fact that wage controls seem to have been practically abandoned in recent weeks, with the Wage Stabilization Board and the President himself using their efforts to push wages up, it is only fair that the attempt at price stabilization should likewise be abandoned.

"At the same time that declines have been registered in live animals and dressed meat prices, there has been a steady increase in the price of practically every single item of farm and ranch expense, with the administration itself helping to push wage costs up.

"Under these circumstances, we urge that Titles IV and V of the Defense Production Act, as amended, be not renewed if there is extension of any part of the act on June 30, 1952."

New officers of the Junior Cattleman's Association of Idaho are (l to r.) Corky Vaught, Bruneau, vice-president; Garth Eckert, Boise, president, and Jack DeChambeau, Boise, secretary.



GIVE YOUR HORSE the comfort and distinction of a VISALIA HUMANE BIT

PATENTED



For work or show, nothing like this world-famed NON-PINCHING, loose-jaw, moist-mouth bit! Precision made. High polish. Stainless.

★

No. 415 (illustr.) Silver overlaid, engraved; one pair silver conchas. 56.76.

★

No. 414 Engraved cheeks, bar; not overlaid 38.50

No. 410 Plain cheeks, bar; silv. conchas..... 35.75

No. 400 Without conchas 26.40

Extra: Spade mouthpiece, 4.40; Low Port, 1.10

Fed. Excise Tax incl. Add 3% Sales Tax in Calif.

FREE — Complete new catalog, stockmen's supplies. Request your copy today.

No. 17 Phenothiazine Pellets, 25-gr. Box, 50..... 4.45

No. 78 Baling gun for administering pellets. . . . Double-plated, reinf. Straight or curved..... 3.40

Add 3% Sales Tax in Calif.

NOW "Visalia's" second California store to serve you—4643 Freeport Blvd., SACRAMENTO.



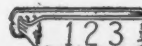
2123 MARKET ST., DEPT. A
SAN FRANCISCO 14, CALIFORNIA



Complete with set of figures 1 to 10, bottle of ink and full instructions, postpaid.

CATTLE BLANKETS

Made from quality materials, expertly tailored, all sizes. Prompt service. Write for circular and prices.



EAR TAGS

Several kinds to select from. Write for prices.

NECK CHAINS

1. Case hardened chain.
2. Solid bronze number plates.
3. Key ring fasteners
4. Priced reasonable.



Illustrating neck chains, ear tags, marking devices, syringes, veterinary instruments, brushes, combs, clippers, horn and hoof tools, remedies and hundreds of items for the stock raiser. —Write for it.

BREEDERS SUPPLY CO. COUNCIL BLUFFS IOWA

The Market Picture

SOME price shifting has developed during the past month in livestock prices, but trade in general has followed the seasonal pattern. By and large, trading is confined to current delivery basis, with not much attention toward getting together on stock for future delivery, especially for next fall. Cattle prices have developed a narrowing spread, quite normal in the spring of the year. High Choice to Prime steers have been under pressure, selling 50 cents to \$1 lower, while Commercial, Good and low Choice short-fed cattle have worked \$1 to spots as much as \$2 higher, particularly on lightweight yearlings. Consumer demand at this time appears to be working toward lighter-weight carcasses with the result that a premium has been paid at some markets for steers weighing under 1,050 pounds. Following this line of demand, heifers recently at some markets have sold about on a par with steers, grade for grade. Considering difference in yield, a good many heifers are no doubt costing more in beef than steers. Many markets recently report a dull, draggy market on long-fed steers weighing up around the 1,200-pound mark, such cattle being too heavy for a dressed trade wanting carcasses weighing 500 to 650 pounds or even lighter. With supplies seasonally light, cows have worked fully \$1 to spots \$2 higher during the past month. Despite the fact that hog receipts continue fairly liberal, prices jumped out of the cellar, gaining as much as \$5 to \$6 per hundred the past few weeks. However, late in May an easier turn was in evidence. Not much change occurred in fat lamb prices the past month, with supplies of old crop lambs starting to dwindle.

Storage Up

Cold storage holdings of frozen pork continued to climb and by Apr. 30 stood at better than 580,000,000 pounds—nearly 40 per cent over a year ago. Frozen beef in storage Apr. 30 was down moderately from a month previous at better than 229,000,000 pounds, but well over double the 100,700,000 pounds on hand a year ago. Lard stocks moved up to 85,700,000 pounds compared with nearly 73,000,000 pounds a year ago. However the supply still figures well below the five-year average of 115,000,000 pounds.

Following the recent spurt in hog prices, the USDA announced suspension of the recent pork products buying program. Some 26,000,000 pounds of pork products were purchased under the program for next fall delivery.

Inspection Off

Federally inspected slaughter of cattle during March was some 5 per cent below a year ago. The only regions during

March to show an increase were the south central states and the Pacific Coast. In total cattle slaughtered, the state of California, for the second time in recent months, topped the nation. With cattle numbers on feed relatively heavy on the West Coast this year, the east-west movement of fat cattle has been markedly reduced, particularly the past few months. In fact, some West Coast fed cattle were reported to have moved eastward to Corn Belt markets.

According to the BAE, western grazing and range feed conditions showed an unusual improvement during April. Rains gave relief from the extended drouth in the Southwest, with favorable weather developing the late feed growth in northern sections. Only parts of western Texas and southeast New Mexico reported dry conditions. Feed conditions were greatly improved in the eastern two-thirds of Texas and western and northeast New Mexico, southeast Colorado and Arizona. Range feed developed well in Montana, the Dakotas and Wyoming. Nebraska and Kansas pastures have good feed prospects and soil moisture. Oklahoma has good moisture for spring grass. Range feed made good growth in Idaho, Oregon and Washington, with some feed retarded by cool weather and dry spots in north central Oregon and parts of central Washington. Utah and Nevada range feed showed exceptional improvement with good soil moisture, but new feed growth is late. Arizona feed conditions are good to excellent, the best for May 1 since 1941. California has very satisfactory range and pasture feed conditions, the best in several years, with showers prolonging the life of early maturing native feeds. Hay supplies have been fed very close, with small carry-overs.

Rainfall Effect

Recent rainfall over wide areas of the western states have tended to strengthen prices for stock cattle, particularly those intended for grazing. Some growers who were rather anxious to move cattle from dry areas are now in position to hold their cattle following welcome rains. Average cost of stocker and feeder steers at some major terminal markets has come up considerably from some weeks ago. While some markets were running \$2 to \$3 and more under a year ago a month or so ago, some markets are now only \$1 to \$1.50 below last year, the advance largely applying to light yearlings and calves.

While no trading basis appears to be established in the way of fall contracting, occasional isolated sales here and there were reported. In southwest Texas a few herds of yearling steers were reported contracted for October delivery at \$32, scattered other small deals around \$30 to \$31 with some Choice mixed calves for fall delivery at \$33 to \$34. Some \$30 bids in Montana for fall calves were reported refused, with asking prices ranging from \$33 up. Bids of \$20 to \$23 were refused in

Washington, Idaho and western Montana on spring lambs for fall delivery, though one deal was reported closed in Montana on a string of mixed black-face lambs expected to weigh 75 pounds at \$22.60, fall delivery.

Price Round-Up

Late in May bulk of the Choice fed steers throughout the country sold from \$31.50 to \$35, and a moderate supply of high Choice and Prime made \$35.50 to \$37.50, latter price paid at Chicago. Commercial to low Choice short-feds sold largely at \$27.50 to \$31.50, and up to \$32 or better at some markets. Choice fed heifers sold from \$32 to \$34.50, Choice to Prime at Chicago making \$36 and better. Good to low Choice short-fed heifers brought \$28.50 to \$31.50. Utility and Commercial cows sold from \$21.50 to \$26, Cannery and Cutters \$16 to \$21. Bologna type bulls for sausage purposes continued to bring \$24 to \$28, but some markets discounted fat bulls at \$26.50 and down. Good and Choice yearling stock steers sold readily at \$31.50 to \$36, short yearlings frequently bringing \$37 or better with some 500- to 530-pound weights at Kansas City reaching \$38 to \$38.90, indicating the current broad demand for cattle to go on grass. Good and Choice feeder steers 800 pounds upward sold from \$29 to \$33, some fleshy 800-pound weights as high as \$33.65 at Kansas City. Steer calves scaling over 400 pounds sold about in line with short yearling steers, largely \$33 to \$38 for Good and Choice, some lightweight mixed calves under 300-pounds as high as \$41. Good and Choice feeding and stock heifers sold from \$28 to \$32, short yearlings occasionally up to \$33. Stock cows and calves sold from \$22.50 to \$27.50 per pair, some high quality young cows at \$300 to \$350.

In a spectacular price climb, Choice light and medium-weight butcher hogs at Corn Belt markets sold late in May from \$21.75 to \$23.25, in sharp contrast to the \$17 to \$17.50 prices a month ago.

Good to Prime old crop woolled and shorn lambs were about to the cleanup stage of the marketing season, selling from \$27.50 to \$29. Choice and Prime spring lambs sold from \$29 to \$31 at Midwest markets, but the supply of these was rather light. A sizeable volume of Good to Prime spring lambs moved in the far West at \$26.50 to \$27.50.—C.W.

NEW—Sensational! GEIGER COUNTER



"The SNOOPER"
LOW PRICE
ONLY **\$2495**
COMPLETE

Find a fortune in uranium with this new, super-sensitive Geiger Counter. Get one for atom bomb defense. So small it fits in the palm of the hand or in the hip pocket, and yet more sensitive than many large, expensive instruments. Weighs only 1 1/4 lbs. Uses flashlight battery. Low price includes earphone, radio active sample, instructions. Sold with iron-clad moneyback guarantee. ORDER YOURS TODAY—Send \$5.00 with order or payment in full to save C.O.D. Write for free catalog on treasure finders for gold, silver, etc., and larger, more elaborate Geiger Counters.

Dealer Inquiries Invited
PRECISION RADIATION INSTRUMENTS
2235A S. LaBrea Los Angeles 16, Calif.

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

Washington Notes

TEN MILLION FOR LAB

The House approved 10 million dollars to set up an "isolated, airtight" foot-and-mouth disease research laboratory. The money was included in a \$1,475,420,000 "urgent deficiency" appropriation bill. The laboratory is to be set up on an island, controlled by the federal government and separated from the mainland by navigable water.

TO BEAT THE EMBARGO

The meat surplus which has been threatening Canada since the discovery of foot-and-mouth disease in that country and the resultant ban on imports of meat into the United States may be solved under a three-way agreement: Under it, Canada will export a minimum of 40,000,000 pounds of fresh beef and pork to the United Kingdom this year and receive frozen New Zealand meat in payment. The New Zealand meat will then be sold in the United States, thus, in effect, giving Canada a way around the U. S. embargo.

FATS ROLLBACK RETRIEVED

Price Stabilizer Ellis Arnall has announced that the rollbacks of price ceilings on crude soybean oil, crude cottonseed oil, crude corn oil and lard, which were suspended on Apr. 28, have been rescinded. The ceilings in effect before the suspension are restored and become the suspended ceilings.

The National Renderers Association said that the Apr. 28 rollback "at least put us in a more favorable overall ceiling price relationship with other principal domestically produced fats and oils" and asked the House banking committee to instruct Mr. Arnall to cancel the second rollback action with respect to inedible tallow and grease.

SUPPORT FOR CAKE

The Department of Agriculture has announced a program to buy cottonseed oil, cake or meal and linters from crushers so that prices to growers might be supported. (We thought the price of cottonseed cake was plenty high anyway.)

TRUCK RATES RISE

The Interstate Commerce Commission granted a 6 per cent freight rate increase to nearly 700 motor truckers engaged largely in long distance operations. The increase will apply to carriers based in the Rocky Mountain territory and those operating transcontinentally to and from most sections through the Rocky Mountain area.

APPROVE PRICE MEASURE

The Senate banking committee approved a bill extending wage and price control for eight months beyond the June 30 expiration and to continue authority to control credit and allocate scarce materials for a year. The measure would abolish the present Wage Stabilization Board and replace it with an all-public panel stripped of power to recommend settlements in labor disputes.

FRANKLIN HEREFORDS

MEEKER, COLO.

They have been making good for ranchers all through the West.

Help Yourself!

Sounds like something free, doesn't it?
Funny thing, it really is!

It's what you get extra when you
use WHR blood.

It helps you produce better cattle.

Wyoming Hereford Ranch

Cheyenne

MONEY-MAKING BEAR CLAWS — MAKE 'EM YOUR
FIRST CHOICE AND YOU'LL COME BACK FOR MORE

BEAR CLAW

MRS. J. C. MORRILL, Owner

R. E. LEONE, Manager

DAYTON, WYOMING

REGISTERED
HEREFORDS

ARABIAN HORSES



RANCH

Ship To JOHN CLAY & COMPANY

We Conduct a Strictly Live Stock
Commission Business

HOUSES AT 9 LEADING MARKETS

CHICAGO, ILL.
OMAHA, NEBR.
KANSAS CITY, MO.

E. ST. LOUIS, ILL.
ST. JOSEPH, MO.
SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

FT. WORTH, TEX.
DENVER, COLO.
OGDEN, UTAH

THE BEST IN POLLED HEREFORDS

PLATO DOMINO 36TH—DOUBLE DANDY DOMINO CROSS

We Export More Cattle Than Any Hereford Breeder in U. S.
300 Head for Sale Per Year

JOHN E. RICE & SONS, INC.

SHERIDAN, WYOMING

"It Costs Less to Use the Best"

June, 1952

Outlook for Exports Of Mexican Livestock

ALTHOUGH there was previously considerable opinion in Mexican livestock and government circles favoring strict export controls on live cattle in order to protect the meat packing industry in northern Mexico, there now seems to be some change in attitude as Sept. 1 draws closer. That is the date on which it has been announced the U.S.-Mexico border would be reopened if there are no further outbreaks of foot-and-mouth disease. It is now thought that exports of yearling steers will be freely permitted; older cattle may also be allowed to come across on foot (with export taxes probably employed as a device for controlling the movement and for protecting the domestic packing industry.)

It is still too soon to estimate numbers of cattle which may be exported during the 1952-53 season, but it would appear that 200,000 yearlings might represent an absolute maximum for exports on foot, with no likelihood that exports of heifers will be allowed. Possibly there will be an additional 50,000 to 100,000 head of older cattle — including 2- and 3-year-old steers, canner cows and other cattle suitable for export as dressed beef, boned and cured beef or canned meat. The Mexican government is said to be working on regulations to cover the entire subject.

Drouth conditions which have existed for several years, and the resultant sacrifice of cattle for which there was inadequate pasture, has greatly depleted some Mexican herds. It is estimated in some quarters that it will take three good years for cattle to reach pre-foot-and-mouth disease numbers. Before the border was closed by the disease, between 400,000 and 500,000 cattle were exported on foot to the United States. These were nearly all male calves, for Mexico has followed the policy of keeping heifers on the range. Available information indicates there could be as high as 300,000 head of all types for export the first year. Probably not more than 200,000 of these would be yearling feeders . . . This is assuming that a good market exists in the United States and Mexican export requirements and American import requirements do not hamper the operation. It is not believed this many live cattle would be exported; that, instead, a good percentage would be sent out as carcass beef and other meat products. Relative prices next fall should be an influential factor on what the percentage will be.

In general, the Mexican rancher wants the border open to the free movement of live cattle, feeling that the added competition would be healthy for the livestock industry. There is dissatisfaction with the amount and delay in receiving prices from some of the packing plants, and there is a feeling that certain classes, particularly feeder calves,

can be marketed more profitably across the border. Few cattle are butchered in the Mexican plants under three years of age. One rancher claimed he is selling 3-year-old steers for slaughter for \$60; in 1946, even at lower prices, he could get that for a yearling calf sold across the border.

Generally, representatives of the packing and freezing industry are reported to prefer placing of restrictions on export of live animals from Mexico, even to the extent that no cattle could cross the border on the hoof. Most press publicity supports this stand, and draws attention to the added income that comes through the recently created packing industry and to the loss on investments, unemployment, shortage of domestic meat supply and possibly rising meat prices if live cattle are exported.

A number of the packing and freezing plants are owned outright by cattle ranchers. These men are quite influential in politics, and it is expected they would do all they could to protect their plant investments.

Most packers are optimistic over the prospect of being able to export more

Neckyoke Jones Says:

Another ol' time top hand has rode off to a new range. Ol' Charlie Myers of Wyomin' throwed in his hand, cashed in an' has gone to greener pastures. Like many other cowmen, he was a fine American—an' politickel party or nuthin' else could git him to compromise his good Americanism. He was a salty ol' feller—with plenty of sand. About a month ago me and ol' Greasewood, we got a letter from Charley which was writ from a hospittel in Salt Lake City. The docs had jest got through workin' on him—an' his very nice daughter wrote the letter as he dictated.

He was a purty sick man—but he didden say much about that. He was worryin' about what was happenin' to his country. As far as his own condishun was concerned he wasn't thinkin' much about it—but he was wishin' some sort of doctor could git a sharp knife an' go to work on them who is tryin' to put Sochilism on the USA. Charley was a feller who made his own way, stood on his own two feet an' asted no odds from noboddy—the kind of man which opened up these here western states, an' who stuck it out through dry summers an' hard winters. If there is any nobility in this here country—it is made up of fellers like him. Wherever he rides in, hereafter, unsaddles and hangs up his hat, you betcha they have got 'em a doggone good hand. Cattle folks is goin' to miss him an' remember him for a long, long time.—F.H.S.

of their products. It is expected that the 16 federally inspected plants will be able to export carcass beef, chilled or frozen, various edible offal and other by-products which are not now permitted. At present only canned and boned and cured meat from federally inspected plants is permitted entry into the U. S. One observer has expressed the opinion that Mexican carcass beef might not find great demand here because of its lower quality and lack of finish.

Herds have not as yet been built up, and steadily growing local consumption will also be a factor in keeping volume of meat to be exported unchanged for some time.

It is expected there will be a resumption of local movements of meat in small quantities across the border.

Mexican Stockmen Hard Hit by Drouth

THOUSANDS of head of cattle, representing a loss of more than 100,000,000 pesos (\$11,574,000) to Mexican cattlemen, have died during the past 12 months in the state of Durango, Sonora, Chihuahua, Coahuila, Zacatecas and Nuevo León, due to the lack of grazing lands, feedstuffs and persistent drouths which have devastated huge areas of the northern part of the Republic.

The affected cattlemen, through their association, have petitioned the department of agriculture for speedy aid against a situation which threatens to cover the entire cattle country of the north, and even to spread to other parts of the Republic, according to the most pessimistic observers.

Cattle in the affected region, according to reports released by the Cattle-men's Union, are so thin that it would not prove worthwhile to drive the herds to Mexico City and other urban centers for slaughtering. Further, the Union report said, ailments making their appearance as a result of the drouth are decimating herds even more each day.

Some cattlemen have been able to drive their herds to the Huasteca region in the state of San Luis Potosi, where the grazing situation is favorable, with sufficient pasture for their herds. But not all ranches in the area can converge on the Potosi pasture lands.

Mexico City is receiving its beef on the hoof from the state of Veracruz, with reports of purchases also made in the states of Tobasco and Chiapas to the south. These purchases, according to latest reports which show 1,000 head slaughtered daily for city consumption, have eliminated the shortages of recent years which have usually appeared from April to late June and even into July. Free entry of cattle to slaughterhouses within the city and on the outskirts, and the permission granted for entry of carcasses, have more than supplied the meat needs of the Mexican capital.—EMIL ZUBRYN.

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

Tax Agents Attack Constant Prices

HERE is a tax question which has been asked frequently in the past few months. It goes like this:

"For years I have used constant or unit price in valuing livestock in my inventory. Recently I was told by a revenue agent that the prices I have been using are too low and that I will have to raise them and pay an additional tax on the difference between the value of my inventory at the old prices and the value at the raised prices. Has the revenue agent got the right to do this?"

There are several answers to this question depending upon whether the stockman is talking about raised animals or purchased animals and upon the number of years he has been using the constant or unit price method of inventory. Here they are:

1. First, let us take for example the case of a cattleman who has inventoried all of his raised animals as follows: Calves, \$25; yearlings, \$35; mature animals, \$50. He has inventoried these raised animals consistently at these prices since before Jan. 1, 1944. Under the present ruling governing the use of the unit livestock price method of inventorying, the revenue agent cannot require this stockman to raise the prices which he has been using. The three factors which, under the ruling, give the stockman the right to maintain his prices are (1) that the animals are raised, (2) that the prices used have been used since before Jan. 1, 1944, and (3) that the prices have been kept the same throughout the years.

2. Take the same example as above except that the stockman did not start using constant prices consistently until after Jan. 1, 1944. The ruling states "when first selected, unit prices are subject to the approval of the commissioner. . . . Prices used on returns for prior years which have been examined and accepted by the commissioner will be considered as established by the taxpayer who has used constant costs in prior years and has not subsequently adopted a different method, and such prices will be accepted. As to prices not previously established, moreover, the commissioner will give great weight to the prices set by the taxpayer and will accept the prices unless they are exceptionally low. . . . Once established, the unit price on classifications adopted will not be subject to change except with the permission of the Commissioner. . . ." Under this wording it is my opinion that after a taxpayer has used the same unit prices for three or four years without objection from the commissioner, such unit prices should be deemed to have been accepted by the Commissioner and to have been "established" and thereafter the Commissioner should not

change such prices (if they are used consistently by the taxpayer) and the taxpayer himself should not change them without getting permission from the commissioner.

3. Paragraphs 1 and 2 above deal with raised animals. Now let us take up the question of purchased animals. Using the same example as above, let us assume that the stockman buys a cow for \$250 and puts her in his inventory at his unit price, i.e., \$50. The revenue agent examining the return advises that he may not do this but that the stockman must put the purchased cow into his inventory at purchase price. The revenue agent is correct in this instance because the regulation specifically so provides. As to breeding animals which the stockman has purchased as a part of his breeding herd, the regulation gives the stockman the option either of entering these animals into his inventory at the purchase price or holding them out of inventory completely and depreciating them just as he would his farm machinery.

This prohibition against entering purchased animals into inventory at the unit prices creates a considerable problem for the stockman who purchases most of his she-stuff and, unaware of the regulation, has been entering them in inventory at his unit price. The National Live Stock Tax Committee which persuaded the government to issue the regulation at a time when the government completely denied the use of the constant price method of inventorying, put up a prolonged fight to get the government to agree that purchased animals could be entered in inventory at unit prices. But the government remained adamant on this point. Therefore, both before and after the unit price regulation the commissioner has always had the right to step in and require purchased animals to be inventoried at purchase price even though it is considerably higher than the constant price being used. If, however, a Revenue Agent decides to enforce the commissioner's ruling and make a stockman raise all of his purchased animals to purchase price, the stockman has some protection. Suppose, for instance, that a taxpayer uses a constant price of \$50 on cows, and has in his inventory a number of purchased cows costing, say, an average of \$250. Suppose the examining agent is investigating the year 1949. He proposes that all the purchased cows on hand at the end of 1949 be raised to \$250. This would be disastrous if the opening inventory of purchased cows for 1949 were not also raised to \$250. Many revenue agents will try to raise the closing inventory without adjusting the opening one. However, there is good authority for the proposition that the taxpayer has the right to require that the opening inventory also be raised. If the opening and closing inventories are both raised, then, assuming that the same purchased

Pig'n String



A colorful, leather Pig'n String tie, personalized with either your initials or miniature brand. Ornaments are sterling silver, handmade by Arizona's finest Navaho craftsmen. Large silver steer head holds down any collar neatly . . . western, sports or dress shirt. One permanent adjustment fits any neck. Fastens securely with snap.



Your satisfaction GUARANTEED! To order simply specify color (red, green or black) thong, indicate two initials or brand desired and send check, cash or money order for

\$12.50

(fed. tax incl.) to . . .



Scottsdale 3, Arizona

animals were on hand at the beginning and end of the year, the adjustment results in no increase in income.

There is good authority for arguing that in the foregoing situation the revenue agent cannot go back to the closing inventory in 1948 which would be barred ordinarily by the statute of limitations, and the net result of the matter would be that, without any increase in income for 1949, the taxpayer would get a stepped-up inventory. The increase in inventory value between the close of 1948 and the opening of 1949 would be barred by the statute of limitations. If the foregoing is brought to the attention of the revenue agent, the net result generally will be that he will leave at the constant price all the purchased animals on hand at the beginning of the year, and will put back at the purchase price only those animals purchased during the year. This may result in a deficiency, and it certainly results in a more complicated system of inventory. Yet it is not too serious tax-wise, in that the only animals which are written up at the end of the year are those purchased during the year.

Of course, the best way for a stockman using the unit livestock price method of inventorying to handle purchased breeding stock is for him to keep them out of inventory and depreciate them. Although this calls for some increase in bookkeeping in the case of a large operation with many groups of animals of different ages, nevertheless, it is probably worthwhile doing in view of the new capital gains law, since if the animals involved are depreciated over a period of time, the taxpayer's cost basis on the sale of the animals will be quite low and his profit (only half of which is taxable under the capital gains law) is greater.

One further point in connection with the use of the unit livestock price method of inventory: Although the example given in the regulation regarding the use of the unit price system breaks the

herd down into several classifications, as for instance, calves, yearlings, two year olds, and mature animals, it is not necessary that a taxpayer use this many classifications. He could use three or two classifications or even one price for all animals in the inventory. A few years ago a large ranch which had been using a single unit price for all animals was advised by the revenue agent that it would be necessary to use several classifications with differing prices. The prices which the revenue agent quoted as being proper would have resulted in a terrific increase in inventory value resulting in a tremendous tax. I worked with the ranch in this matter and we obtained a ruling authorizing use of a single price.

In conclusion, under the terms of the regulation governing the use of the unit livestock method of inventorying (TD-5423) and the Mimeograph in support thereof (IT-Mimeograph, Coll. No. 5790, RA No. 1399), the revenue agent has no right to raise unit prices which have been "established," as defined above, insofar as raised animals are concerned. There have been rumors that the Bureau of Internal Revenue would change the regulation so that it would be within the power of the Agents to raise unit prices which they consider too low despite the fact that the unit prices have been "established" for a number of years. The National Live Stock Tax Committee will, of course, oppose any such change. It feels that in view of the intent of Congress as expressed in the Senate and House Committee reports on the new livestock capital gains law, Congress should approve such a change. Those committee reports stated that "gains from the sales of livestock should be computed in accordance with the method of livestock accounting used by the taxpayer and presently recognized by the Bureau of Internal Revenue." —STEPHEN H. HART, Attorney, National Live Stock Tax Committee.

Proposes Rule On Capital Gains

The Bureau of Internal Revenue has proposed a regulation as follows, for interpreting the 1951 law on capital gains in the sale of livestock. It is a proposal concerning which objections may be filed, and therefore tentative:

(d) LIVESTOCK HELD FOR DRAFT, BREEDING, OR DAIRY PURPOSES.

(1) For the purpose of this section, the term "livestock" shall be given a broad, rather than a narrow, interpretation and includes cattle, hogs, horses, mules, donkeys, sheep, goats, fur-bearing animals, and other mammals. It does not include chickens, turkeys, pigeons, geese, other birds, fish, frogs, reptiles, etc.

(2) The determination whether or not livestock is held by the taxpayer for a draft, breeding, or dairy purpose depends upon all of the facts and circumstances in each particular case. The purpose for which the animal is held is ordinarily shown by the taxpayer's actual use of the animal. However, a draft, breeding, or dairy purpose may be present in a case where the animal is disposed of within a reasonable time after its intended use for such purpose is prevented by accident, disease, or other circumstance. An animal held for ultimate sale to customers in the ordinary course of the taxpayer's trade or business may, depending upon the circumstances, be considered held for a draft, breeding, or dairy purpose. An animal is not held by the taxpayer for a draft, breeding, or dairy purpose merely because it is suitable for such purpose or because it is held by the taxpayer for sale to other persons for use by them for such purpose. Furthermore, an animal held by the taxpayer for other purposes is not considered to be held for a draft, breeding, or dairy purpose merely because of a negligible use of the animal for such purpose or because of the use of the animal for such purpose as an ordinary or necessary incident to the purpose for which the animal is held.

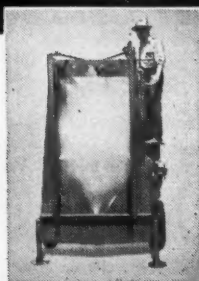
(3) These principles may be illustrated by the following examples:

EXAMPLE 1. An animal intended by the taxpayer for use by him for breeding purposes is discovered to be sterile, and is disposed of within a reasonable time thereafter. This animal was held for breeding purposes.

EXAMPLE 2. The taxpayer retires from the breeding or dairy business and sells his entire herd, including young animals which would have been used by him for breeding or dairy purposes if he had remained in business. These young animals were held for breeding or dairy purposes.

EXAMPLE 3. A taxpayer in the business of raising hogs for slaughter customarily breeds sows to obtain a single

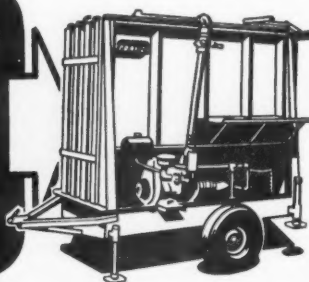
Rid Your Stock of Profit-Thieving Lice, Ticks, Grubs, Scab and Flies ... the *SPRAY-DIP* way!



SPRAY-DIP SATURATION gives you 100% kill of profit-stealing external parasites . . . and it does the job with speed, economy, and safety unmatched by any other method. Driving sprays completely drench every square inch of an animal from horns to hoof in seconds . . . penetrating the hair to the very pores of the hide with parasite killing insecticide. Recovers, filters and reuses runoff material for greater economy. It pays to *spray* the Spray-Dip way . . . puts added beef profits in your pocket. Send for **PROOF!**

Write for **FREE** literature

LIVESTOCK SPRAYER MFG. CO. 765 Coleman St., San Jose, Cal.



litter to
sells thes
able time
though t
ultimate
dinary co
business,
for breed

EXAM
iness of
for use
such hor
own farm
use is an
to the p
and acco
held for

EXAM
business
sale to c
ing catt

An

TO CHIEF

BECA
tation
through
part the
Associat
range in
addressi
publishi
CATTLE
bers and
the trut
getting
resentat
partmen

Under
letter to
to this
us then
in Colo
rangers
Americ
range in
this fis

We
more re
told—th
some ki
that pr
funds.

You
ments
for the
funds
are not
help th
for you
tell the
in all
to the
supervi
insist t

The
that un
two ye
1951 f
the mo
proven
The fo
Whitte
Subcor

June, 1

litter to be raised by him for sale, and sells these brood sows within a reasonable time after obtaining the litter. Even though these brood sows are held for ultimate sale to customers in the ordinary course of the taxpayer's trade or business, they are considered to be held for breeding purposes.

EXAMPLE 4. A taxpayer in the business of raising horses for sale to others for use by them as draft horses uses such horses for draft purposes on his own farm in order to train them. This use is an ordinary or necessary incident to the purpose of selling such animals, and accordingly, these horses are not held for draft purposes.

EXAMPLE 5. The Taxpayer is in the business of raising registered cattle for sale to others for use by them as breeding cattle. It is the business practice

for the cattle to be bred, prior to sale, in order to establish their fitness for sale as registered breeding cattle. In such case, those cattle used by the taxpayer to produce calves which are added to the taxpayer's herd are considered to be held for breeding purposes; the taxpayer's use of the other cattle for breeding purposes is an ordinary or necessary incident to his holding such other cattle for the purpose of selling them as registered breeding cattle, and such use does not demonstrate that the taxpayer is holding the cattle for breeding purposes.

EXAMPLE 6. A taxpayer, engaged in the business of buying cattle and fattening them for slaughter, purchased cows with calf. The calves were born while the cows were held by the taxpayer. These cows were not held for breeding purposes.

An Open Letter

TO CHIEF FORESTER L. F. WATTS

BECAUSE of widespread misrepresentation by members of your service throughout the western states as to the part the American National Cattlemen's Association played relative to forest range improvement appropriations, I am addressing this open letter to you and publishing the same in the AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER. We want our members and permittees generally to know the truth about this matter and we are getting pretty tired of repeated misrepresentation by employees of your department.

Under date of Feb. 26 I directed a letter to Mr. Dutton calling his attention to this matter as a report had come to us then from one of the local associations in Colorado that the supervisors or rangers in that area were blaming the American National for the delay in range improvement funds being available this fiscal year.

We have recently had two or three more reports in which the same story is told—that the American National put in some kind of clause in a bill in Congress that prevented the distribution of these funds.

You know, as I do, that these statements blaming the American National for the fact that range improvement funds have not been available this year are nothing but bare-faced lies. It doesn't help the reputation of the Forest Service for your representatives to continue to tell these lies and it seems to me that in all fairness you ought to send word to the regional offices to contact every supervisor and ranger in the country to insist that they quit peddling them.

The fact of the matter is, as you know, that under the Granger-Thye Act passed two years ago an appropriation for fiscal 1951 for \$700,000 was duly passed and the money made available for range improvement purposes during that year. The following year, fiscal '52, Chairman Whitten, of Mississippi, of the House Subcommittee on Agricultural Appro-

priations, got the bright idea that before a similar appropriation could be released, it would have to be matched at the rate of one to three from non-federal sources. We had nothing to do with this and would strenuously have opposed it had we known about it in time. We are now in the process of getting it stricken from the law so that the \$700,000 appropriated for the fiscal year just now drawing to a close will be available.

It is hardly necessary to say that permittees who find that the statements made by supervisors and rangers in this regard are untrue will be loath to believe them about anything else. It seems to me that it is time the Forest Service exercised some restraint over the loose talk of its members in the field. There is a limit beyond which they should not be allowed to go.—F. E. MOLLIN.

* * *

(From meetings of stockmen around the country, and from correspondence, we learn that despite the fact that the Forest Service is aware of the move in Congress to repeal the matching provision, representatives of the Forest Service continue to tell forest permittees in many sections of the country that they will have to put up the funds—or a portion of them, at least—to maintain existing improvements if any work is to be done this year.

This is being considerably less than frank. At the very latest, according to the way the appropriation bill now stands in the Senate, the matching provision will be done away with June 30, and the funds appropriated for this year—mostly unspent—will be available, without any matching requirement.)

HALOGETON SAID TO BE LIMITED TO DRY AREAS

USDA weed specialists do not believe halogeton could become a problem in areas of higher rainfall and therefore think it unlikely that this plant which is poisonous to cattle and sheep would take hold in the Middle West, where it would have to compete with many other weeds and crop plants much better suited to taking advantage of an ample moisture supply. The worst infestation of halogeton at this time exists in southern Idaho, Nevada and northwest Utah.

Goodbye FLIES
Grubs and Lice
Your Animals Do
It Themselves ...
and Love it!



WITH THE NEW NATIONAL
REVOLVING APPLICATOR

Eliminate the mess, extra expense and work of spraying or dipping stock. Simple and quick to erect. Two quarts of guaranteed insecticide completely saturates roll first filling. Add a little at a time as needed. Contains no DDT. No waste; insecticide will not evaporate; is delivered direct to the trouble spot by the revolving roll... either on animal's back or underside. No corral to build. No more rounding up and exciting cattle. Also perfect for dairy cows.

MONEY BACK GUARANTEE

Applicator Complete (less post and 40-lb. weight)	Chemical \$8.00 Per Gal.
Complete Kit-Applicator and 4 gallons chemical.....	\$53.50

Sent prepaid except C.O.D. Send check with order.

POWER AIRE SALES CO.

939 No. 24th St., Dept. A., Omaha, Nebraska

M-T Applicator Castrator

Castrates Calves, Sheep,
Goats. Dehorns Calves,
Goats. Docks Lambs.



The most scientific method of Castrating, Dehorning and Docking BECAUSE: There are no open wounds, blood loss, weight loss, broken cords, stiffness. Less chance of infection. Saves time and labor. Holds four rings on release ring and several on cone, for fast operation. Stock can be moved immediately. No broken rubber rings, no moving parts to wear out. Simple construction. Release ring has 1 1/2" opening to handle larger animals. Rubber ring stops blood circulation. Parts wither, dry up and fall off, leaving a clean, smooth operation. Thousands in use.

Price Complete, With
Instructions

ONLY \$6.00

Postpaid in USA and
Canada

Write for Free
Literature

Price of special rubber
rings to go with Applicator-Castrator:

25 rings	\$.50
50 rings	1.00
100 rings	1.80
250 rings	4.00
500 rings	7.00
1000 rings	12.00

M-T Sprayer Co.

Livestock Supplies

Post Office Box 7877 Denver 15, Colorado



LADIES' CHOICE



Through a RANCH HOUSE WINDOW

By DOROTHY McDONALD

Sometimes in late spring or early summer there is a time when the beach fog, instead of staying down on the coast where it belongs, drifts in to lie in cottony whiteness all over our hills.

For a few days then we live in a mysterious world of shadows and muffled sound. There is no use trying to work the cattle, for they appear and disappear in a sort of ghost-country all their own. The blatting of the new calves and the answering bawl of their mothers is far away and formless in the fog. Every sound seems wrapped in velvet, and the horses' hoofs strike no echo among the rocks as the animals come to drink at the spring below the rimrock.

It's a time of rare peace and beauty, but it's not a time I love. I don't want life—or even the weather—tempered and wrapped in cotton wool. I'd rather have the sun hot on my shoulders, the run of light and shadows on a grassy plain and the high wind blowing!

The ocean is beautiful and awesome and wonderful to look at . . . but only the Sea of Grass is right for me.

I guess that makes me kin to all ranch women everywhere.

* * *

I hope you liked the fine message from Mrs. O. W. Lynam, president of our new National CowBelles, in the last issue of the PRODUCER. It seem such a clear, concise summary of the aims of the new organization.

A note from her this month quoted a resolution passed by the Archuleta County (Colo.) CowBelles in which they asked for construction, as soon as possible, of a foot-and-mouth disease research laboratory, in accordance with a law passed in 1948.

* * *

Meet Your Neighbor

In line with the Ladies' Choice plan to introduce all National CowBelle of-

Mrs. Frank Fehling of Nathrop, Colo., chairman of National CowBelles public relations committee and second vice-president.



ficers and as many as possible of other prominent ranch families through this column, we wrote to Mrs. Frank Fehling of Nathrop, Colo., asking her to tell us about herself and her family. Mrs. Fehling, you know, is the first woman to hold the position of chairman of the public relations committee of the National CowBelles, of which she is second vice-president.

In her reply Mrs. Fehling modestly disclaimed any ability at writing . . . and then proceeded to paint such a lovely word-picture of a happy and successful ranch woman's life that I'm tempted to tell it all in her own words. But since she mightn't like that, I only hope that I can give you the flavor of it here—so you, too, may feel that you really know Frank and Winnie Bell Fehling.

Winnie Bell Donley was born and reared in Chaffee County, Colorado. Both she and her husband still have their old home places in that valley where they live. Mrs. Fehling's grandfather, John D. Coon, came to the valley (then a part of Lake County) in 1865. He was a real pioneer, there being only three other men in the vicinity then. He homesteaded the original place,

and also did some mining in the early Leadville days.

Winnie Bell and her sister Anna and brothers John and Robert rode to their country school horseback in, as she remembers, "some pretty bad Colorado weather." Later Mrs. Fehling went to Colorado A. & M. College for the old three-year short course that was later discontinued.

In 1917 Winnie Bell Donley married a neighbor cowboy, Frank Fehling. The first twelve summers of their married life they spent on the high range, homesteading, and Mrs. Fehling rode with her husband and lived in a one-room cabin on the homestead. "Those years," she says, "seem to have been the outstanding years of our happiness. But all the rest of our life has been good and happy, too."

The Fehlings have been faithful attendants at the Colorado state meetings for many years. Mrs. Fehling is a charter member of the Colorado CowBelles, and she was on the committee appointed to choose the name for the new group. She was president of the Colorado CowBelles from 1942 to 1944, the same years that Frank Fehling was president of the Colorado Cattlemen.

Mr. Fehling served four terms as state representative from Chaffee and Lake counties.

The Fehlings have no children of their own, but have had "just as much pleasure as any grandparents" out of the three children of their nephew Glenn McMurphy and his wife. Mr. McMurphy has been with them as a foreman since 1931—just "a whip stitch," as it were, compared to some of their employees . . . W. E. (Bill) Dunlap, for instance, has been with them since 1923. That gives you a pretty good idea of the kind of people the Fehlings are, I think.

Two years ago the Fehlings remodeled an old ranch house that had been built in 1876 and moved from the home ranch place into it. "I guess we sort of retired," says Winnie Bell . . . but she still has chickens and a garden, makes soap, bakes bread and puts the meat supply down in the deep freezer now instead of into the home cure as before. It's what you might call a pretty active retirement.

When Mr. Fehling was in the legislature they spent their winters in Denver. Now they go either to California or to the South for the cold months. "But," says Winnie Bell, "we much prefer summers when we're again 'home on the range.'"

So . . . met Frank and Willie Bell Fehling, another happy and busy and successful ranch family.

The National CowBelles, I think, are lucky to have her as an officer.

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

Ladies elected to govern the Washington CowBelles Association for the coming year are (l. to r.) Mrs. Lloyd Story, Pullman, secretary; Mrs. Floyd Bloomfield, Pullman, president; Mrs. Ray Kinchelo, Loomis, vice-president.



At H
Well, t
Fehling,
sent along
I wish y
keeping
I'm so t
sometime
You don't
when sor
gestions.
Fehling
The fi
these bur
wrong w
menfolks
pansful!
yeast do
combinat
it as mu

MRS.

1 pkg.
1/4 cup
water
2 cups
1/4 cup
1/4 cup
short
Softer
five mi
shorten
lukewar
mixture
and the
and end
dough.
let rest
and res
brush v
in a w
Punch
into tw
bake in
15 min
350 deg



At Home On the Range

Well, this is what I like! Mrs. Frank Fehling, our "Neighbor" this month, sent along a couple of her own recipes. I wish you'd all do that; I have been keeping house for so many years and I'm so tired of my own cooking! Tired, sometimes, of even writing about it! You don't know what a lift it gives me when someone write in recipes or suggestions. And both these from Mrs. Fehling were entirely new to me.

The first one is wonderful! We had these buns for dinner, and the only thing wrong with the recipe, according to my menfolks, was that it made only two pansful! I'd never tasted corn meal in yeast dough before, but it is an inspired combination. I hope your families enjoy it as much as we did.

* * *

MRS. FEHLING'S CORN MEAL BUNS

1 pkg. yeast	1/2 cup sugar
1/4 cup lukewarm water	1 tbsp. salt
2 cups milk	2 eggs
1/4 cup butter	7 to 8 cups flour
1/4 cup lard or shortening	1 1/2 cups corn meal

Soften yeast in water. Let stand about five minutes. Scald milk; add butter, shortening, sugar and salt. Let cool to lukewarm. Beat eggs light. To the milk mixture add 2 cups of flour, the yeast, and the eggs. Beat well. Add cornmeal and enough more flour to make a soft dough. Put on lightly-floured board and let rest five minutes. Knead until smooth and resistant. Place in a greased bowl, brush with melted butter, and let rise in a warm place until double in bulk. Punch down and shape into rolls (or into two loaves.) Let rise again, and bake in a hot oven, 425 degrees, 12 to 15 minutes for the buns or one hour at 350 degrees for the loaves.

Mrs. Fehling's other suggestion was in the form of a hint for good cooking. She says that she prefers whole wheat flour to use in preparing all foods for frying, such as chicken, fish or anything else that should be dipped in flour. It makes a better crust, and never wads up as white flour does. Since I'm one of those who hates to flour things for that very reason, I promptly decided to have fried fish for dinner and to use the dark flour for dipping it.

Mrs. Fehling was right! Never have my fish filets had such a crisp brown crust . . . and there was no pasty mass of wet flour to clean off the sink, either.

Thanks again, Mrs. Frank Fehling! I hope some of the rest of you CowBelles will get busy and send me some of your pet recipes or short-cuts in cooking.

And so . . . good eating . . . and good evening.—D. M.

CowBelle Notes

On June 3 Mrs. Fred D. Boice, Sr., president of the Wyoming CowBelles, delivered an address before the 80th annual convention of the Wyoming Stock Growers at Cheyenne. In this, she noted that "Much success has crowned our efforts by working together. . . . Our industry was being made a 'whipping boy'—largely because we cover a lot of territory with comparatively few votes. . . . I don't need to enumerate to any of you the succession of crises that our American National has been meeting and battling to overcome. Just how could the Wyoming CowBelles help? I pondered for some time before reaching any conclusion. I knew that statistics show that women control about 85 per cent of the money in the United States. It was



New officers of the Idaho CowBelles. (L. to r.) Mrs. Edith Taylor, Grouse, treasurer; Mrs. R. C. Larsen, Kimberly, president; Mrs. Walter Schodde, Burley, vice-president. More than 200 CowBelles attended the various affairs put on for the ladies at the recent convention.

In lower view are other CowBelle officers: Past Presidents Mrs. Amos Eckert, Boise; Mrs. Ira Morrell, Glenss Ferry, secretary; Mrs. Milford Vaught, Bruneau, immediate past treasurer; Mrs. Adin Hall, Glenss Ferry, past president. This picture was taken as the officers were getting ready for their regular business session.



UNION MADE

Lee RIDERS

Cowboy Pants & Jackets

THE ONLY COWBOY PANTS WITH ALL THESE FEATURES!

- 11-oz. Cowboy Denim
- Branded Cowhide Label
- Scratch-Proof Hip Pockets
- Sanforized Shrink
- Money-Back Guarantee
- Ladies' & Boys' sizes of 8-oz. Sanforized Denim

THE H. D. LEE CO.
Kansas City, Mo.
San Francisco, Calif.
Minneapolis, Minn.
South Bend, Ind.
Trenton, N. J.

Shrinkage, Not More Than 1%

POLLED HEREFORDS

Spidel Breeding
A Year to
500 Choose From
Roberts Loan and
Cattle Co.
Wm. Spidel, Pres.
Box 1096
Roundup Montana

WHEATLAND RANCH

Aberdeen-Angus Breeding Stock

For Sale

James B. Hollinger Chapman, Kan.

Are You Keeping Up with the latest developments in your field? Here's a group of magazines that specialize in a particular subject:

Livestock
American Cattle Producer, \$2; Arizona Stockman, \$1.50; Southern Livestock Journal, \$2; The Sheepman, \$2; Hog Breeder, \$2; Sheep Breeder, \$2; Gulf Coast Cattleman, \$2; Mississippi Stockman Farmer, M., \$1.

Horses
Rider & Driver (horses, sport, pleasure), \$5; Eastern Breeder, \$2; Ranchman (Quarter Horse), \$2.

Pigeons
American Pigeon Journal (Squab fancy), \$2.

Poultry
Cackle & Crow, \$1; Florida Poultry & Farm Journal, M., \$1.

Rabbits
American Rabbit Journal, \$1; California Rabbit News, m., \$1; California Rabbit Magazine, m., \$1; Rabbit Raiser, m., \$1; Angora Rabbit Magazine, m., \$1.

Rush your subscription today. Remit in any manner convenient to you.

MAGAZINE MART

Dept. AC Plant City, Fla.
Sample copies at single copy prices.
Send dime for list—hundreds more.

my thought to try to make the holders of this immense purchasing power aware of the true facts of the meat industry, embodying the elements of cost, etc., in producing, feeding, processing—all that goes into beef before it reaches the consumer; also to combat the unfairness and unjust criticisms against the cattle-

POLLED HORNED
HEREFORDS
Quality - Quantity

A.B. Hardin
GILLETTE, WYO.

REGISTERED **ANGUS** ABERDEEN

NORMAN H. SMITH

Larkspur, Colorado Castle Rock 83J3
Top Bulls of BANDOLIER and EILEENMEER
Bloodlines Choice individuals and carload lots



Trespassers Beware!

Keeps trespassers away . . . Heavy, long-lasting metal sign, 6 3/4 inches by 15 inches, made of sturdy rust-proof metal. White enamel background with large black letters . . . No sharp edges to cut livestock . . . These signs will last for years. Only 50c ea. Ppd.

MINIMUM ORDER—6 SIGNS

Three other signs (same size) also available—"Posted—No Fishing" "Posted—No Hunting" "Keep Gates Closed"

MAIL THIS COUPON TODAY!

Atkins-Bullinger, Dept. P. 1
115 W. Exchange, Ft. Worth 6, Tex.

Gentlemen:
Enclose find check or money order for \$_____. Please ship me _____ Metal
(Amount) (Quantity)
Posted signs.
Specify Type: _____

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ STATE _____

man, that had become rampant in nationwide publicity. The thought was to make a start locally in the stock raising communities and demonstrate the part played by stock growers in the local economy, and then branch out to the state and national levels. . . . Mrs. Joe Watt consented to be the director of public relations and to head the project "Operation—Information." We lined up the wives of the executive committee in every county and that gave us a nucleus for our organization. . . . We have had the utmost cooperation from everyone. . . . The results have been reported each month, and we are grateful for the courtesy of the space that has been given us."

Sixty-one wives of Washington Cattlemen, at Colfax during the state organization's late-May convention, held a conclave of their own and came up with a new state CowBelle association. Their purpose, said Mrs. Floyd Bloomfield of Pullman, the president, "is to organize cattlemen's wives into groups to act as auxiliaries for the county organizations. We also," she said, "are planning to start an information program on the meat price situation . . . and we intend to deal in facts." There are at present three CowBelle groups in the state, but the prediction was made that more are in the immediate offing. Other officers of the new state CowBelle group, besides Mrs. Bloomfield, are Mrs. Ray Kinchelo, Loomis, vice-president, and Mrs. Lloyd Story, Pullman, secretary.

Mrs. Mell Harper, Sitka, Kan., announced the formation during the annual meeting of the Northwest Oklahoma Cattlemen's Association in Woodward of the Northwest Oklahoma CowBelles group, with Mrs. Clifford Lloyd Laverne, president; Mrs. Hal Cooper, Fort Supply, vice-president; Mrs. Raymond Mayo, Beaver, secretary, and Mrs. Dave Savage, Woodward, reporter. Mrs. Harper is secretary of the American National CowBelles.

If plans got under way during the recent convention of the Montana Stockgrowers Association are good indication—as surely they must be—there will in the not-too-distant future be a new addition to the circle of sister organizations, when the Montana CowBelles join with other state groups which make up the American National CowBelles.

The Colorado CowBelles included on their part of the recent convention program at Colorado Springs a number of business and entertainment sessions . . . a luncheon, style review, etc. Elected president to succeed Mrs. A. J. Becksted of Redfeather Lakes is Mrs. Carl Bledsoe of Arroya. Mrs. Tom B. Field of Gunnison is the new vice-president.

A champion sheep dog in Adelaide, Australia, is reported to wear a hearing aid.



The Kansas CowBelle Trio, much in demand in Kansas over radio and otherwise, entertained northwest Oklahoma cattlemen and cattlemen at the annual meeting of the Northwest Oklahoma Cattlemen's Association in Woodward May 8. Mrs. Robert Randall is at the piano. The trio: Mrs. Paul Randall, Mrs. Lowell Randall and Mrs. Walter Broadie. They are all wives of cattlemen, all from Clark County, Kans.

MEAT FOR HEALTH

High-quality protein, such as furnished by meat and other animal foods, is now recognized by most physicians and dietitians as indispensable to healthful living, says Dr. Clayton J. Lundy in the current issue of the National Live Stock and Meat Board's Food and Nutrition News. Dr. Lundy is with the Rush Division of the University of Illinois School of Medicine. He calls attention to the fact that many observers feel an adequate protein intake is believed necessary as protection against anemia; he also points out a seeming direct relationship between low protein intake and heart disease.

RETURN

The trail from the upper range
Winds down the canyon wall
Beyond the noisy creek.
On moonlight nights
I can see a white horse
Coming down.
When nights are dark
I wait and wait,
For no sound of hoof-beats
Rises above the roar
Of the tumbling creek.
There's a lone plate on the table
And the clock
Ticks loudly on.
With my eyes on the page
I wait and listen
Till at last I hear
The quick click of boot heels
The jingle of spurs
On the path . . .
And know that You are home.

—By Martha Downer
(Reprinted by permission of
THE CATTLEMAN)

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

LESS HO

Butcher
sus Bure
The mode
hogs and
buy his
do consu
have it p
census of
800,000
farm; in
census, o
ered for
of those
in frozen
cattle an
numbered
had decl
average
animal, t
about 25
for home

PLANT

At Om
pany ha
\$110,000
branch.
the proc
periment
drugs.

FRIEN

The p
tute of
discussi
and hea
in Chic
ters of

R

Y

W

U

U

U

U

U

U

U

U

U

U

U

U

U

U

U

U

U

U

U

U

U

U

U

U

U

U

U

U

U

U

U

LESS HOME BUTCHERING NOW

Butchering on the farm, says the Census Bureau, is growing less popular. The modern farmer sells his cattle and hogs and goes to the butcher shop to buy his meat, and many farmers who do consume their home-produced meat have it processed at locker plants. The census of 1920 showed that in 1919 16,800,000 hogs were butchered on the farm; in 1949, according to the 1950 census, only 7,369,000 hogs were butchered for home consumption — and many of those were slaughtered and processed in frozen food locker plants. In 1919 cattle and calves butchered on farms numbered 1,905,000; in 1949 the figure had declined to 1,267,000. Assuming an average "dress out" of 400 pounds per animal, the decline in volume would be about 255,000,000 pounds of beef used for home consumption.

PLANT ADDITION TO CUDAHY

At Omaha, the Cudahy Packing Company has recently started work on a \$110,000 addition to its pharmaceutical branch. The new space will be used in the processing of drugs and further experimentation with the so-called miracle drugs.

FRIENDS OF LAND PLAN MEET

The program of the 11th annual institute of Friends of the Land will feature discussions on conservation, nutrition and health. The institute will take place in Chicago, June 30-July 2. Headquarters of the group is in Columbus, O.

ICC DENIES ABANDONMENT

The Interstate Commerce Commission recently decided that the Dawson Railway Co., operating in Harding and Colfax counties, N. M., might abandon the part of its line between French and Dawson, N. M., a distance of about 18 miles, but should continue operations between Roy and French, some 44 miles, "to afford shippers an opportunity to demonstrate the support of the segment that may be expected from them in the future."

Among users of the rail service were cattlemen who ship to Denver, and the French gateway provides the nearest and quickest route thereto.

KRILIUM STILL TOO HIGH

An agronomy professor at Kansas State College says his research indicates that kriliium will be useful in home gardening, in newly planted flower beds, around shrubbery and in soil for window boxes and potted house plants. It also might be used in rebuilding lawns. Since it will cost about \$1.50 a pound, it will not be too usable, as yet, on large plots of ground.

RENDERERS FOR RESEARCH

At a special meeting of the board of directors of the National Renderers Association in Chicago last month, a recommendation was made (to be voted on at a later meeting) for raising a research fund to investigate new uses for rendering industry products. The association will hold its 19th convention in San Francisco Nov. 17-18.

CHEMICALS BEST WEED CONTROL

The possibility that chemical sprays will replace the mower for controlling weeds in permanent pastures has been strengthened by recent research findings, according to a plant scientist of the Department of Agriculture. Reporting on a three-year cooperative study with the Mississippi Agricultural Experiment Station, Vernon C. Harris says chemical sprays not only reduced weeds but by removing competition permitted greatly increased forage yields.

NEW HOLLAND COMPANY HAS FILM

"Green Promise," the new sound-color motion picture just released by New Holland Machine Company, tells the story of grassland farming and how grass has become one of America's greatest crops. Group showings of this half-hour film can be arranged through any New Holland dealer, regional sales office or the home office in New Holland, Pa.

DROUTH MENACES AUSSIE CATTLE

The huge northern Australian cattle belt is suffering the worst drouth in living memory, which has wiped out a six-year increase in herds and sharply reduced export prospects. There has been some scattered rainfall but it has contributed only temporary relief. Cattlemen are considering plans to bore deep wells to tap water reserves in an effort to save breeding herds.



WHAT MAKES A PAIR OF BOOTS?

One pair of boots may look "just as good" —but, before you decide, investigate the material and workmanship carefully. NOCONA BOOTS have attained worldwide fame for their top quality materials, skilled craftsmanship and attractive styles. Wear NOCONAS for economical foot comfort and long-lasting beauty.

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR

Nocona Boots

Made in NOCONA, TEXAS, by
The NOCONA BOOT CO., Inc.

Leather is an important factor in the cattleman's prosperity! Demand genuine leather.



The LaRUE Cattle Squeeze Chute

(Patent Pending)

"1,000 Cattlemen Can't Be Wrong" Through ten years of Chute manufacturing and with the help of 1,000 LaRue Squeeze Chute owners we have developed what is today the World's Finest Squeeze. Don't be misled with false claims. See the LaRue Chute before you buy another. Please write for full information and prices.

LaHub Mfg. Co., Inc.

PARKS, ARIZ.

Between Flagstaff and Williams on Highway 66



WESTERN COWBOY BOOTS

High Grade, Fancy,
Handmade

Made Like You Like 'Em

For Men, Women and Children

Write for new catalogue

CRICHET BOOT CO.

El Paso 39, Texas

RANCHERS! CATTLEMEN! FARMERS!

CALL
YOUR CATTLE
WITH THIS NEW
Kattle Kaller
AUTO HORN

GUARANTEED TO CALL CATTLE FOR FEEDING, SHIPMENT, DEHORNING
Greatest time-saver for livestock industry. Easily installed on car — truck. Deep penetrating tone carries for miles. Imitates any cattle sound. Great novelty horn, too. If dealer can't supply, order direct. **SPECIAL INTRODUCTORY OFFER \$10.95 POSTPAID** (\$2 less than regular list). Dealer's name must accompany order. Send check, M. O., C. O. D. Money back if not satisfied. **DEALER INQUIRIES INVITED. WRITE DEPT. 601**

Bellows like bull — softly warns pedestrians
100,000 Blasts Guaranteed
Complete with steering post control lever

Kattle Kaller Div. 1931 So. 20th — Omaha, Nebr.

SXR HEREFORDS

Quality, Type, Ruggedness
Popular Bloodlines

STEEPLE X RANCH

Wm. A. Spence, Manager
BELTON, MISSOURI

SALES

SEPT. 11-13 KANSAS	L. L. JONES & SON HEREFORD DISPERSION <small>More than 800 head. The featured series are WHR Duke Pride and Baca R Domino 7th. A most unusual sale both as to numbers and quality. All but 11 of the females were bred on the ranch. GARDEN CITY, KAN. — SEPT. 11-13</small>						
October 27th AND	Thorp Hereford Farms ★ ★ ★ All Star SALE ★ ★ ★ <small>Both at Thorp Hereford Farms South Ranch 12 MI. NE OF BRITTON, SOUTH DAKOTA</small>						
October 28th	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>NORTH STAR HEREFORDS, Inc.</td><td>1st Annual</td></tr> <tr> <td>Thorp Hereford Farms, BULLS</td><td>Combination</td></tr> <tr> <td>WILLIAM KRAFKA</td><td>SALE</td></tr> </table>	NORTH STAR HEREFORDS, Inc.	1st Annual	Thorp Hereford Farms, BULLS	Combination	WILLIAM KRAFKA	SALE
NORTH STAR HEREFORDS, Inc.	1st Annual						
Thorp Hereford Farms, BULLS	Combination						
WILLIAM KRAFKA	SALE						
COLO. NOV. 24	REGISTERED ABERDEEN ANGUS SALE <small>Frank Duffy of Longmont, Colorado, will sell, at Public Auction, Nov. 24, 1952, 55 bred females, 15 bulls, featuring the services of HOMEPLACE EILEENMERE THE 69TH Place—Lamont Sales Pavillion, Denver, Colorado Auctioneer—Col. Roy Johnston</small>						



A new issue of the Union Pacific Railroad's "Freight Rate Territorial Map of the United States" is now being distributed. It shows in color the territory and jurisdiction of the various freight rate bureaus and also the transcontinental groupings published in accordance with "Articles of Organization and Procedure" filed with the ICC in compliance with Section 5A of the Interstate Commerce Act. Copies are available from any UP office without charge, or from W. T. Burns, vice-president, traffic, Union Pacific Railroad, Omaha, Neb.

A copy of the publication, "Suggestions for Improving Services and Facilities at Public Terminal Stockyards," may be obtained from the Office of Information Services, Production and Marketing Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C. It is also available, at a 40-cent charge, from the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.

Manual 2 of "California Beef Production," a publication of the College of Agriculture of the University of Cali-

fornia, is now off the press. Authored by H. R. Guilbert, professor of animal husbandry and animal husbandman in the California experiment station, and G. H. Hart, professor of veterinary science and veterinarian in the station, this little book contains data from beef-cattle research throughout the world, and summaries covering 25 years of investigation by the division of animal husbandry of the California College of Agriculture at Davis. It is a technical and specialized reference book of up-to-date information on beef cattle raising, and among other things reports and interprets recent developments in physiological science which bear upon the feeding and breeding of stock. Copies may be obtained from Agricultural Publications, 22 Giannini Hall, University of California, Berkeley. (Price, \$1.)

Agricultural writer Bertram B. Fowler has written a book, "Men, Meat and Miracles," in which he brings to life again the early years of the packing industry. This description of its evolution gives a vivid picture of the sights and sounds and smells of the early days, when the stockyards first came into being. The author has shown the qualities of the men who built the industry—Armour, Swift, Morris and Wilson. The volume is dotted with colorful anecdotes that flavor the factual material.

SHORTHORN PLANS ANNOUNCED FOR SAN FRANCISCO

Generous cash premiums—a total of \$15,000 for breeding classes—have been announced for the national Shorthorn and Polled Shorthorn show at the Grand National Livestock Exposition in San Francisco, Oct. 31-Nov. 9. First prize in each class will be \$100, with the money grading down to \$10 for 30th place in classes for summer yearling and senior bulls and heifers. Other classes will offer prize money as far as 12th to 28th places. A total of \$1,310 has been offered by the Cow Palace management for pens of three bulls and pens of three heifer classes.

DENVER SHOW LISTS CHANGES

The National Western Stock Show at Denver will have several changes of classification next year, in the show to be held Jan. 16-25, 1953. Classes for carloads of fat cattle fed east or west of the 100th meridian have been eliminated; instead, there will be two classes for each of the three beef breeds: Carload 15 head fat steers, 1 year old and under 2, weighing less than 1,100 pounds; carload 15 head fat steers 1 year old and under 2, weight over 1,100 pounds.

Under an eligibility rule change governing the junior show, junior exhibitors will not be allowed to exhibit an animal in that show that has been entered in a major show such as the American Royal or the International; animals may only have been shown in one state fair previous to appearance at the National Western.

HOUSTON SHOW DATES SET

Dates for the 1953 Houston Fat Stock Show were set at a recent meeting. The 21st annual edition of this show will be held Feb. 4-15—a change in date from the original Jan. 30-Feb. 8 because of a conflict with the Fort Worth show dates.

BREEDER TO FEEDER

Norbert Tiemann, former assistant manager of the Nebraska Hereford Association, is the new executive secretary of the Corn Belt Live Stock Feeders Association and will be headquartered in Omaha. Formerly, the association had its office in Chicago.

NEW SHORTHORN FIELDMAN

Carl O. Parker of Macon, Ga., has been appointed field representative in the southeastern states for the American Shorthorn Breeders Association. The territory includes Florida, Georgia, the Carolinas, Tennessee, Alabama and Mississippi.

HEAT-TOLERANT DUAL ANIMAL

Heat-tolerant dairy cows may result from a Jersey-Brahman cross being developed at Texas Experiment Station, says Capper's Farmer. The new cross-breeds also have the ability to put on beef finish.

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

ANGUS CHAMP AT MONTGOMERY

An Aberdeen-Angus steer was named grand champion of the recent fat stock show at Montgomery, Ala. Exhibited by 4-H'er Blue Darby of Montgomery, the prize 1,160-pound steer sold for \$2.35 a pound — one of the highest prices ever paid at the show.

HEREFORD ASSN. NAMES TWO

The president of the American Hereford Association, Roy R. Largent of Merkel, Tex., has announced appointment of Paul Swaffar as assistant to Secretary Jack Turner following a meeting of the board of directors in Lexington, Ky. Mr. Swaffar has been serving as director of field service for the association.

L. P. McCann of Columbus, O., field representative for the Hereford association, has been named director of research in another appointment. Both Mr. Swaffar and Mr. McCann will retain their former duties in addition to their new assignments.

NATIONAL SHORTHORN RANGE BULL PROJECT GOES TO IDAHO

Shorthorn cattle will have only one range bull project this year. It is designated the National Shorthorn Range Bull Project and is set for Idaho Falls, Ida. The change in location from Broken Bow, Nebr., to Idaho was made to place good range bulls nearer commercial range operations. A similar program which had been announced for Alabama will not be held. Polled Shorthorns as well as horned bulls are eligible for the event, and only 75 bulls will be included in it. Breeders, individually or in cooperation with each other, will consign bulls in lots of three. Last year's Nebraska program was the first such program ever held in this country. It combined the well known consignment sale with a program of range conditioning and performance testing.

HEREFORD FEATURES AT OGDEN

Encouraged by the success of its first evening sale of Hereford female cattle last year, the Intermountain Hereford Breeders Association has again arranged a night auction to be held during the Ogden Livestock Show, Nov. 15-19. The sale is scheduled for the 17th, and will offer 50 selected Hereford foundation females. On the following morning the regular auction of Hereford bulls, in single and pen lots, along with pens of heifers, will be held. The Ogden show and American Hereford Association will again offer a total premium list of \$10,000 for purebred cattle in open judging classes.

TEXAS HOST TO HEREFORD MEN

Recognized authorities in the livestock field were featured in a two-day program at the third annual National Hereford Congress, held last month at Fort Worth, Tex. Sponsored jointly by

BULLS

FOR SALE AT PRIVATE TREATY

CHANDLER HEREFORDS

Range Bulls of Uniform Quality in Carload Lots

Herbert Chandler

Baker, Oregon

ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE

Purebred and Commercial

GRASS RANGE

N BAR RANCH

MONTANA

MESSERSMITH'S HEREFORDS

You should see our son of W.H.R. Vanity Box 96th sired by W.H.R. Mixmare 3rd, also calves by W.H.R. Royal Duke 163rd, W.H.R. Regality 24th and his two sons. The 133 daughters of W.H.R. Proud Princeps 4th crossed well on these.

F. E. MESSERSMITH & SONS - 623 Emerson, Alliance, Nebr.

WE LIKE IKE

AND YOU WILL LIKE OUR BULLS—One or a Carload
WITWER HEREFORDS

SINCE 1899

GREELEY, COLO.

the Texas Hereford Association and the American Hereford Association, the sessions attracted Hereford breeders and other enthusiasts from 39 states and Canada. The 1953 event will be staged at Lansing, Mich., home of Michigan State College.

Dr. A. D. Weber of Kansas State College headed a discussion in which the middle-of-the-road type and size of Hereford was catalogued as nearest to the ideal; it was termed "a combination of all the segments of our objectives


in one package." Another speaker was Roy R. Largent of Merkel, Tex., president of the American Hereford Association; and Allan B. Kline, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, Chicago, took up the subject of farmers and defense. Also on the program were Albert Mitchell, Albert, N. M., former president of the American National Cattlemen's Association, and Jack Roach of Amarillo, Tex., president of the Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association.

These grade Hereford steers, fed and marketed by the South Side Stock Farm of Rockbridge, Ill., on May 6 topped the market at \$35.25 per cwt. at the National Stock Yards. The cattle, which scaled 1,203 pounds, were put on full feed last October: shelled corn and concentrates. Charles Postel, owner of Greene County Stock Farm, in background. The sale was made by John Clay & Co.



Duffy's

ANGUS FARMS



HOMEPLACE
EILEENMERE
69th

Visitors Welcome LONGMONT, COLO.



RANGE RAISED BULLS
for the
PROGRESSIVE CATTLEMAN

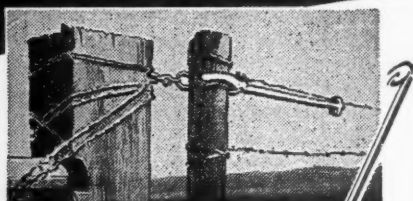
★ ★ ★
F. R. FARNSWORTH
Rt. 4, Porterville, Calif.
Phone White River 4F2
Registered Polled Herefords
Since 1931

8-year experiment shows
Angus calves average
66 LBS. MORE AT WEANING

In 8 continuous years of comparison by a leading state university between two major beef breeds involving 374 calves . . . ANGUS purebred calves outweighed purebred calves of the other breed by 66 lbs. average at weaning time. Since all calves were fed and handled the same, this accurate experiment proves: "Angus calves grow faster!" Be ahead! Buy Blacks! Wean bigger calves!

American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Ass'n
Chicago 9, Illinois

Solve GATE PROBLEMS
for Good!
WITH GATE LATCH



Designed by a practical stockman, proved over ten years in use, the FENCE LINE GATE LATCH is factory-produced of sturdy 3/4" steel rod and heavy duty strap hooks. Practical on all wire fence gates. Safe, secure, easy to operate from either side.

See your dealer or clip this ad and mail with \$2 cash or M. O. to

"FENCE LINE GATE LATCH"

Dept. CP Hyannis, Nebraska
F.O.B. Hyannis, Nebr.
Shipping Weight—4 lbs. 8 oz.
Please include postage charges.

Obituaries

Carl R. Taussig: This prominent Colorado cattleman passed away early last month in Denver at the age of 57. Widely known in livestock circles, he was one of three brothers who had operated a large Hereford ranch near Parshall, Colo., after the death of their father, a physician. The herd was dispersed several years ago and Carl Taussig had since then made his home in Denver.

Morell C. Murphy: The secretary-treasurer of the Colorado Livestock Production Credit Association was fatally injured in an auto crash near Denver late in May. He was 52.

John A. McNaughton: Founder of the Los Angeles Union Stock Yards and vice-president and general manager until his retirement in 1942, Mr. McNaughton passed away in the California city late in April.

Charles A. Myers: The ever-diminishing ranks of the stalwart men that pioneered the West were further depleted May 10, when Charles A. Myers of Evans-ton, Wyo., died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Edna Duncan, in Elverta, Calif.

Mr. Myers was known for his homely philosophy and his able, down-to-earth grasp of matters pertaining to the West and the nation as a whole. He was prominent in the affairs of the American National Cattlemen's Association and the Wyoming Stock Growers Association. A member of the American National for more than 50 years, he was one of the men who effected the reorganization of the original American National at a meeting in Salt Lake City a half century ago. He was an honorary life member of the association.

The Uinta rancher was also instrumental in the renaissance of the Wyoming Stock Growers Association in 1930, and served on the executive committee for many years. He was president from 1940 to 1942. He served on many special and standing committees, and at one time referred to himself as the "perennial head of the resolutions committee." Here, as well as on the public relations committee, his able grasp of problems of the industry, and his sense of humor proved of inestimable value to his colleagues. He was also an authority on, among other subjects, soil conservation and administration of the Taylor Grazing Act. He represented his county in the state senate for 12 years and was a member of the state livestock and sanitary board. In 1948 the University of



Charles Myers

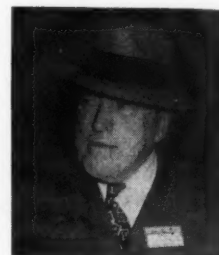
Wyoming bestowed upon him an honorary degree in recognition of outstanding service to the state.

The Myers brand is the oldest in Wyoming which has been in continuous use since its establishment. The Myers ranch was founded nearly 100 years ago on the Bear River in what was to become Uinta County, Wyoming. It is generally recognized to be the oldest ranch in the state; the fourth generation of the family is now growing up on it. Charles Myers was born there Nov. 23, 1871, in a dirt-roofed log house which had previously housed the pony express riders and the Overland stage station.

Mr. Myers is survived by one son, two daughters, two brothers and nine grandchildren.

Fred H. Bixby:

Mr. Bixby passed away May 17 at the age of 77 in a Long Beach, Calif., hospital. He had suffered from a heart ailment for some time. Member of a pioneer southern California family, he was a native of the state and had made his home at Rancho Los Alamitos from the age of two years until his death.



Fred Bixby

From 1922 to 1925 Mr. Bixby served as president of the American National Cattlemen's Association, and in fact he devoted the greater part of his lifetime to his livestock and ranching interests. His activities in this respect not only touched on local and state phases of the industry but extended to national levels (e.g., in 1923 he served as special adviser to the President in the agriculture department on livestock problems.) With the interests of the industry always close to his heart, Mr. Bixby had done much throughout his life to further its development and aid those engaged in it by helping credit and marketing agencies; he greatly assisted, through his substantial contributions, the University of California College of Agriculture at Davis, and was at all times an ardent supporter of facilities for educating the youth of the area in new and improved practices. Mr. Bixby was himself a graduate of the University of California at Berkeley in 1898.

Survivors include his widow, Mrs. Florence Elizabeth Green Bixby; three daughters; one son, and eight grandchildren. All reside in California.



(Cont. fr. P. 2)

HAY TO BE SHORT

Been dry in this area. Last week's rain will help pastures but hay is going to be awfully short. I am inclosing a check for the PRODUCER. I surely enjoy the PRODUCER.—Harold J. Burch, Crook County, Wyo.

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

Personal Mention

Mrs. Juliette A. Mansfield, clerk of the Santa Barbara district of the Los Padres National Forest, was recently cited to receive Forest Service honors for superior service in organizing and directing complex operations during a critical fire emergency, which were far beyond the scope of her usual duties. Another recipient of special service award honors at a Washington ceremony in mid-May was Jay H. Price, now regional forester in Milwaukee, Wis.

Walter J. Puhn has been promoted to the position of forest supervisor of the Cleveland National Forest, with headquarters in San Diego. This appointment fills the vacancy recently created through transfer of former Supervisor Hamilton K. Pyles to the regional office of the Forest Service in Milwaukee, Wis.

F. W. Hoffman, president of the Cudahy Packing Company, announced his intention of retiring last month after 50 years of service with the organization. He is being succeeded by Louis F. Long, vice-president of the Red Wing Company at Fredonia, N. Y. (Board Chairman E. A. Cudahy is president of the Red Wing firm.)

W. A. Netsch, vice-president of Armour and Company in charge of cattle, lamb and veal purchases and sales, retired on May 31, after 38 years with the company. C. E. Sheehy, former general manager of Armour's South St. Paul plant, has been appointed general manager of the beef division, and G. L. Haydon becomes general manager of the lamb and veal division. T. R. St. John will be assistant general manager of the beef division.

Dr. James E. Stuart has been appointed chief of the California bureau of livestock disease control. He succeeds Dr. A. G. Boyd, recently promoted to the post of chief of the division of animal industry.

Charles (Chick) Joy, assistant regional forester in the California region, has been transferred to the division of range management in the Washington office of the Forest Service. Walter W. Wetzell, an assistant to Mr. Joy, has been named to succeed Mr. Joy.

A new post under the FAO program is taking E. D. Sandvig, former assistant regional forester at Denver, to Chile for at least a year. Under the program cooperating nations employ needed technical assistance; Mr. Sandvig's work will be in connection with Chile's range livestock industry.

Charles Waugh, Sharon Eprings, Kan., president of the Kansas Livestock Association, presided at the 39th annual livestock feeders day program in Manhattan, May 3. A citation voicing appreci-

ation of the work of Dr. C. W. McCampbell, long a member of the animal husbandry department at Kansas State College, but now retiring, was one of the features of the event. Several thousand stockmen heard reports on experimental feeding tests and inspected the livestock lots on the campus.

Dr. Hugh H. Bennett has retired after nearly 50 years of service in the Department of Agriculture. He was head of the Soil Conservation Service from its beginning until October, 1951, and since that time has been special assistant to the agriculture secretary on conservation and resource matters.

Donald J. Lewis, most recently district ranger on the Big Bear district of the San Bernardino National Forest, is being transferred to the regional office of the U. S. Forest Service in San Francisco to take over duties in information and conservation education formerly handled by Charles Fox and Bob Kelleher.

Miss Ruth Fay has been promoted to secretaryship of the Tri-State Livestock Credit Corporation at San Francisco, according to an announcement from J. Sheldon Potter, the president. Also announced is the election of George Schlichter to the post of assistant treasurer.


Albert K. Mitchell of Albert, N. M., former president of the American National Cattlemen's Association, and a recognized leader in the country's livestock affairs, has been named to the board of directors of the American Hereford Association. He will fill the unexpired term of Dr. E. L. Scott of Phoenix and Springville, Ariz., who resigned from the board owing to the press of other duties. The term expires in October, 1954.

Hamilton K. Pyles, forest supervisor of the Cleveland National Forest, has been promoted to the post of assistant regional forester of the north central region with headquarters in Milwaukee, Wis., effective July 8. The new assignment covers direction of all information and educational work on the 11 national forests of Region 9, including the states of North Dakota, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana and Ohio.

Tony Fellhauer, livestock specialist with the Wyoming Agricultural Extension Service, has been named beef cattle judge for the 1952 Colorado State Fair, to be held at Pueblo Sept. 8-12.

DISEASE LOSS IN BRITAIN

It was disclosed in mid-May that more than 35,000 head of livestock have been slaughtered in Britain following an outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease last November. Of the total, 17,188 were cattle; 11,544 sheep; 6,973 pigs and 20 goats.



PUREBRED AMERICAN Brahmans

For crossbreeding means . . . Rapid growth—unsurpassed in weight for age.

ABBA
AMERICAN BRAHMAN BREEDERS ASSOCIATION

2711 SOUTH MAIN • HOUSTON 2, TEXAS

Fashion leaders and health authorities agree that no other shoe equals the all-leather for health, comfort and looks.

MORE PROFITS under AVERAGE FARM CONDITIONS

with **TRULY** **DUAL PURPOSE** **MILKING SHORTHORNS**

BEST in EVERY WEIGH

Under average farming conditions, Milking Shorthorns will give more profit because they convert home-grown feeds and roughage into meat, milk and butterfat most economically. A Milking Shorthorn holds highest butterfat record in world—also highest records on twice-a-day milking! Milking Shorthorns are BIG . . . have capacious deep body and mammary development of dairy cattle. Their TWO-WAY bargaining value plus greater saleability of calves means greater farm security under uncertain world conditions. Get FREE facts or subscribe to Milking Shorthorn Journal, 6 months, \$1.00; \$2.00 per year; 3 years, \$5.00.

AMERICAN MILKING SHORTHORN SOCIETY
Dept. AC-5, 313 S. Glenstone Ave.
Springfield, Mo.

YOUR PROMISE TO PAY IS GOOD ENOUGH!

1/3 DOWN \$100 a week or \$500 a month

Nationally Famous MONARCH WATCHES
only \$1200 down

As Trenton's finest credit jewelers, we've found it pays to trust folks. No lengthy credit investigations. Watches shipped in 24 hours. Money back within 10 days if not delighted.

MONARCH "Executive", yellow gold color, 17 jewels, "Commander", 17 jewels, waterproof, shockproof, anti-magnetic, dustproof, sweep-second hand, radium dial, expansion bracelet stainless steel. Both guaranteed \$50.00 values . . . only \$36.00

SHERWOOD JEWELERS
45 E. State Street, Trenton, N.J.

Please send me the following watch:
"Commander" ☐ "Executive" ☐ at \$36.00.

I am enclosing ☐ Money Order ☐ for \$_____

and agree to pay \$_____ Per Month ☐ Per Week ☐ till full amount is paid.

Name _____
Address _____
City _____ State _____
Employed at _____

FREE crystals, repairs and adjustments for ONE YEAR on either watch!



June 12-14—Nebraska Stock Growers' convention, Gordon.
 June 30—National Livestock Brand Conference, Denver, Colo.
 Aug. 3-7—67th annual convention, National Assn. Retail Meat and Food Dealers, New York City.
 Oct. 4-11—42nd annual Pacific International Livestock Exposition, Portland, Ore.
 Oct. 30-31—Chicago Feeder Cattle Show & Sale.
 Oct. 31-Nov. 9—Grand National Livestock Exposition, San Francisco.
 Nov. 15-19—Ogden, Utah, Livestock Show.
 Nov. 29-Dec. 6—Chicago International Exposition.
 Jan. 4, 1953—Executive meeting, American National Cattlemen's Assn., Kansas City, Mo.
 Jan. 5-7—56th annual convention, AMERICAN NATIONAL CATTLEMEN'S ASSN., Kansas City, Mo.
 Jan. 16-24—National Western Stock Show, Denver, Colo.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK PRICES

	May 27, 1952	May 22, 1951
Steers—Prime	\$34.50-37.50	\$37.25-40.25
Steers—Choice	32.50-35.50	35.00-38.50
Steers—Good	30.00-33.25	32.50-35.75
Steers—Comm.	27.50-30.50	29.00-33.00
Vealers—Cm.-Md.	32.00-37.50	32.00-47.00
Calves—Cm.-Gd.	28.00-33.50	29.00-34.00
G.&S. Strs.—Gd.-Ch	30.50-37.50	32.00-38.50
F.&S. Strs.—Cm.-Md.	24.50-32.75	26.00-32.50
Hogs (200-240 lbs.)	20.50-21.75	21.50-22.10
Lambs—Gd.-Ch.	27.50-28.50	34.00-35.50
Ewes—Gd.-Ch.	11.50-13.00	16.50-19.00

COLD STORAGE HOLDINGS

(In Thousands of Pounds)					
	Apr. 30 1952	Mar. 31 1952	Apr. 30 1951	5-Yr. Avg.	
Frozen Beef	229,769	244,819	100,757	106,859	
Cured Beef	10,894	10,733	10,003	11,005	
Total Pork	823,658	822,006	654,497	548,589	
Lamb, Mutton	12,819	14,896	5,435	8,731	
Lard & Rend.					
Pork Fat	88,786	70,803	75,171	117,620	
Total Poultry	195,100	232,832	147,203	153,017	

FEDERALLY INSP. SLAUGHTER

	Cattle	Calves	Hogs	Sheep
Apr. 1952	938	405	5,281	941
Apr. 1951	894	406	4,989	657
4 mos. to Apr. '52	3,948	1,527	23,671	3,944
4 mos. to Apr. '51	3,906	1,661	20,849	3,193

When a cow at Ellabelle, Ga., fell into an abandoned well, her owner rescued her by shoveling dirt into the hole until she was able to walk out on it.



"He says he feels scared in there all alone."

"WHERE TO BUY" CLASSIFIED DEPT.

Classified rates: 90 cents a line; lower rates for 18 lines or more and for 3 and 6 insertions

RANCHES, FARMS

LOOKING for a good RANCH? Bill Thach can show you the best. So. Colo. Land & Livestock Co., Offices: Klein Hotel Building, Phone 17, Walsenburg, Colorado.

FOR SALE—Irrigated stock farms in winter garden area southwest Texas; year around pasture; good climate; reasonable; other ranches. Russell Gotcher, Sabinal, Texas, Box 734, Ph. 195.

RANCHMEN
 I NEED LISTINGS ON
 LARGE CATTLE RANCHES & FARMS
 FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

Have many qualified buyers.
 Immediate Inspection.

LOYAL C. STAHL, JR.
 626 Title & Tr. Bldg., Phoenix, Ariz.

144 ACRES—STOCK AND GRAIN FARM, all under fence, 90 grass and meadow, 5-room house, electricity, 2 barns, other buildings; 3 wells, 2 ponds, springs; \$8,500, \$4,500 cash, terms on balance. Fred Reukauf, Hartville, Mo., Route 2.

FOR SALE—6,600 acre combination ranch, run sheep, goats and cattle; well watered by springs, good improvements, 200 in farm, fine hunting ranch, deer, turkey, possession now, all mineral rights. Price \$200,000. Uvalde County. BOX 734, Sabinal, Texas. (Phone 195.)

FOR SALE—Farms, Ranches. Graham E. Rose, Realtor, P.O. Box 842. Phone 263. Ocala, Florida.

SACRIFICE

86-Acre vineyard. Winery in No. Calif. Going business. Est. 1890. Winery cap. 190,000 gals. 4-bedroom house. Only \$59,500.

OWNER, 1683 8th Ave.
 San Francisco 22, Calif.
 Phone LOmbard 4-7808

CALIFORNIA RANCHES

NO. 1
 42,000 ACRE cattle ranch. Central Cal. Coast climate. 300 acres irrigated permanent pasture, 700 acres suitable for irrigation, 1,600 acres grain, 5,000 acres open rolling hills, balance mountain range 50% open. Also Forest Permit for 350 head. 3 live streams and many year 'round springs; unlimited irrigation water from shallow wells. When fully developed this range should carry 3,000 head of cows the year 'round. No winter feeding of hay. Weaner calves weight 450 to 500 pounds. Stocker cattle gain 200 pounds in 7 months thru the winter. Strong feed country. Good improvements, paved road, school bus and electricity. Price \$1,600,000.00 including 3,000 cattle and new implements.

NO. 2
 13,000 ACRE cattle ranch near Modesto. No winter feeding of hay. Strong feed country. Stocker cattle gain 200 pounds in 7 months thru the winter. Fair buildings. Well fenced and watered. Capacity 800 head stocker cattle. Price \$200,000.00.

NO. 3
 6,472 ACRE cattle ranch near San Luis Obispo. Forest Permit for 250 head. Capacity 500 cows year 'round or 750 head of stocker cattle. No winter feeding of hay. 130 acres grain land, balance mostly open hills. Strong feed country. Modern home, large barn, 4 room bunk house, corrals, etc. Well fenced and watered. Fair roads and electricity. Price \$250,000.00. Have large list of irrigated stock ranches. Tell me what you want and I'll send free list.

R. W. DIDDOK

1409 11th St., Modesto, Cal. Ph. 30458

EXCEPTIONALLY GOOD BUYS

FARMS — Three Farms in Hall and
 Childress Counties
 RANCHES Two Texas Ranches
 Two Oklahoma Ranches

L. E. GIBBS LAND CO.

Res. 446 — Box 802 — Office 729
 Memphis, Texas

170 ACRES—MODERN HOME, 69 HIGHWAY at price of land, \$13,500. 140 acres, modern, lots buildings, \$14,500 on 54 Highway. 320 acres, improved, 200 good cultivation, 30 meadow, 90 pasture. Possession May 1st. Price \$17,600. L. R. Turner, Realtor, Ft. Scott, Kansas.

GOOD HOMES in the Ozarks; free lists. Owensby, Buffalo, Mo.

970 ACRES: 100 a. timber; pasture; 80 a. cultivated; balance bluestem; 2 barns; 2 silos; 2 windmills; 8-room house; electricity; good road; handle 240 cows. Chester M. Newell, Realtor, Lamar, Missouri, Phone No. 4733 or 2495.

REPUBLIC OF MEXICO

Ranches and Agricultural Properties
 LOW initial cost; VERY LOW TAXES and
 LABOR

A SPORTSMAN'S PARADISE
 Bob Hudson Land & Cattle Company
 Box 385, Edcouch, Texas Ph. 596

2,560 ACRES TO 32,000 ACRES, all in one tract. Low clearing expense. Warm area. Fine for cattle. Some grazing there now. Near hard road, good town. Railroad frontage, \$20 per acre. Terms. Donald Ruff, Realtor. 3623 Barcelona, Tampa 9, Florida.

Irrigated Stock Ranch Southern Oregon

521 ACRES with 120 A. irrigated clovers and grasses, plus 50 A. alfalfa and 20 A. sub-clover, ¼ mile river frontage, free water. 16 A. young prunes, 7 A. young peaches. 70 A. hayland, balance hill pasture. 2 MILLION FT. FIR TIMBER. 2 B.R. modern home, 3 B.R. old tenant house with etc. & bath. 25 x 90 double deck chicken house, brooder house. Machine shed 24 x 96, garage, shop. New stock feeding barn 200 tons hay capacity, self feeder deal. Older barn and corrals. Private road just across the river from public paved road. A money making ranch and a beautiful place to live. Close to store and high school. Price \$90,000 with approx. ½ down. Stock and equipment at market.

EARL & GLADYS WILEY

Realtors
 ROSEBURG, OREGON

CAYWOOD'S

RANCHES •

FARMS •

CITY PROPERTY •

LIVESTOCK BROKER •

506 Main St.

Phone 161

Walsenburg, Colo.

6,000 ACRE CATTLE RANCH

Fenced and improved; well located; abundance of water and grass; divided into 10 pastures; will handle 1,000 head. 30-day possession; write for more details, price and liberal terms.

303 Bank Bldg.

STAR REALTY

Cole Camp, Missouri

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER